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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

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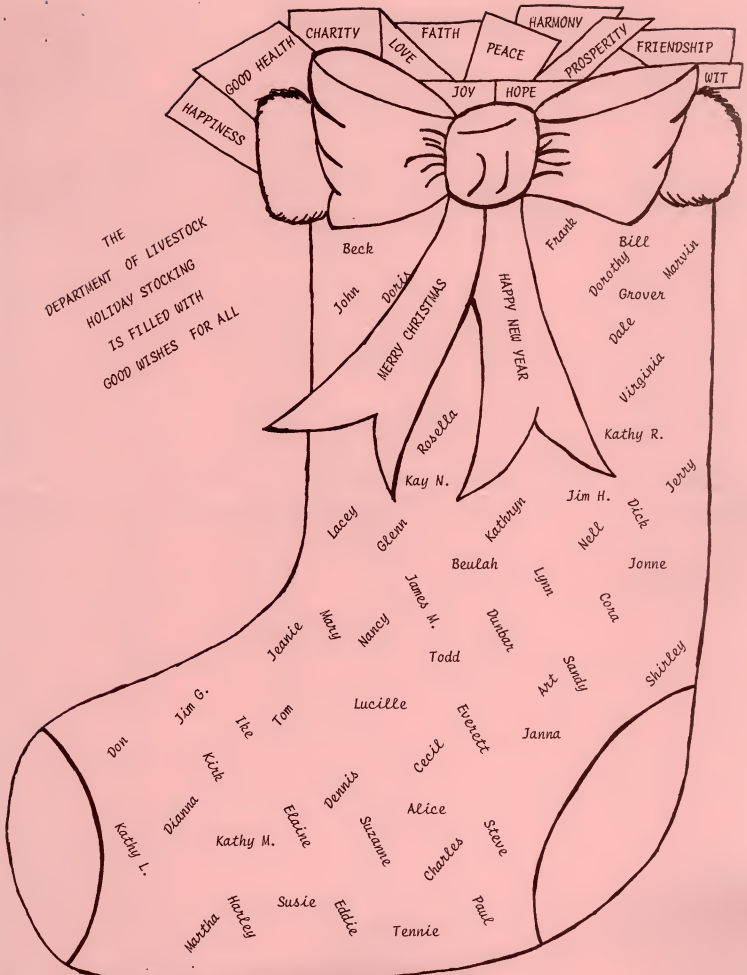
HAPPINESS
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THE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK HOLIDAY STOCKING IS FILLED WITH GOOD WISHES FOR ALL
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HAPPY NEW YEAR
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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - DECEMBER, 1976

EIA IN CERTAIN MOUNTAIN VALLEYS OF MONTANA

Equine Infectious Anemia has been recognized in certain mountain valleys of Montana for many years. This fall renewed interest on the part of horse owners in mountain canyon areas of Gallatin County resulted from the use of the Coggins test on local surveillance and subsequent finding of three infected herds of horses in the dude and vacation land. The herd of highest positive findings is a Dude Ranch string in which the disease has been present for many years. Apparent cases are few and losses reportedly are minimal.

An interesting historical reference to this disease is found in the newsletter of December 27, 1932 written by Dr. W. J. Butler as state veterinarian of Montana. His review, in part, on that date follows:

> For the first time in many years we have had an outbreak of swamp fever. Fortunately this condition seems to wear itself out and apparently does not require special quarantine restrictions. Doctors Wilkins, Warren and Joneschild have investigated an outbreak of swamp fever in the Willow Creek District, which is not far from Three Forks. Dr. Wilkins has written the following resume and report on Swamp Fever.
>
> > Swamp fever, an infectious disease, probably due to a filterable virus, has been diagnosed in the vicinity of Willow Creek in Jefferson County. A preliminary investigation was made on December 11th, at which time a post mortem examination was made on a horse which had died a few hours prior to their arrival. This horse was one of fifteen which had died from a herd of twenty eight horses since September 1st. Reports were to the effect that others had died in this district during this same period from the same cause. History would point to the fact that this disease has existed and manifested itself in this district since 1886. The horseman called it "Poke Easy". This outbreak for the most part, has been quite acute and most losses have occurred in from six to nine days after a horse was first seen to be sick.

In a meeting on November 9, 1976 at the Marsh Laboratory in Bozeman, EIA was thoroughly discussed by staff and local veterinarians. Audience responses supported various measures of control ranging from those of strictest regulatory application to almost no rule making. November 16, the Montana Board of Livestock listened to testimony on EIA rule making for enforcement of applicable disease control measures and concluded by requesting the Animal Health Division Staff to present proposed rules at the regular January meeting.

Inasmuch as Montana has found about four reactor horses per thousand tested up until the Gallatin Canyon surveillance was initiated in October, the staff and Board will be evaluating the need of rules and the impact they might create on horse production, shows, trail rides, roping events and rodeos throughout the state.

DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CODES AND LABORATORY REFERENCE MANUAL

The Animal Health Division of the Department of Livestock has available now the reprints of those Montana Administrative Code rules applying to disease control measures. Along with these is the "Laboratory Reference Manual", an item several times updated and too many times delayed in printing.

The two sections have been mailed to all deputized veterinarians of the Animal Health Division under a single staple. The 5½ X 8½ inch pages have been three hole punched to fit the same cover that practitioners use for the Health Requirements and Regulation book. These interstate rules are at the USDA Office in Bismarck and should be in your hands on receipt of this letter.

Please treat the rules and laboratory manual with appropriate consideration. The resources that went into the preparation and mailing make these equal to "gem" value.

RULE CHANGE SCHEDULED ON COGGINS TEST

The Board of Livestock has directed the Animal Health Division to take steps to modify the fee for the Coggins test as it now exists in the Department rules of the Montana Administrative Code.

The change to eliminate the accession fee of $4.00 in addition to the test fee of $6.00 for native Montana horses and $12.00 for non-resident horses has been appropriately noticed up for change with the Secretary of State. No protests are anticipated to create a need for a public hearing on this rule change.

We are anticipating that effective January 3, 1976,you will be noticing a straight charge of $6.00 or $12.00 per horse on the Form SV-2A Serology Report. This difference will be the absence of the $4.00 "accession fee" previously applied to each set of charts submitted.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1976

The total accessions processed for the month of October 1976, by specie, are as follows:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine.....	76
Equine.....	38
Porcine.....	42
Ovine.....	3
Feline.....	12
Canine.....	43
Avian.....	5
Wildlife.....	45
Other.....	16
TOTAL.....	280

This compares with 259 accessions handled in October 1975. During the month, seven cases were handled for rabies evaluation in which human exposure was a factor. One was found positive (a bat). Thirty-eight non-human exposure cases were handled for rabies, three of these, all wildlife, were positive.

Some of you perhaps saw an article in the local paper, distributed from the Montana State University Experiment Station News Service, in which a college professor stated that rabies was not a problem in bats in Montana, and that one should not fear handling bats. The Department of Livestock took exception to a number of the statements in the article, and asked that the story be "killed" from further distribution. Later Dr. J. Frederick Bell of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton issued a statement refuting some of the statements made in the article concerning the danger of rabies in bats.

I mention this only to point up the fact that rabies is a real danger in bats in Montana. We discourage anyone from handling any bats. Especially those that appear sick or disoriented. We suggest you inform your clients of the real danger of rabid bats.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Bat	5
Cat	7
Cattle	5
Chipmunk	1
Coyote	1
Deer	3
Dog	3
Fetus:	
Bovine	3
Mouse	1
Muskrat	1
Raccoon	3
Rat	2
Skunk	5
Swine	12
Weasel	1
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	53

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Bison		50		50
" "	Cattle	19	318	10	347
Bluetongue CF	Bison		50		50
" "	Cattle	2	566	1	569
Bovine Virus Diarrhea(BVD) CF	Bison		40		40
" " " " "	Cattle		76		76
Brucella abortus agglutination	Bison		87	1	88
" " "	Cattle	124	28,866	87	29,077
" " " ..(card-field & market).	"		3		3
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		5		5
" " "	Goat		4		4
" " "	Swine		58		58
" " " ..(card-field & market).	"		596		596
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		157		157
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse	5	689		694
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) CF	Cattle		69		69
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Bison	6	45		51
" " "	Canine	1			1
" " "	Cattle	5	254		259
" " "	Horse	1	3		4
" " "	Human		6		6
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira canicola MA	Bison		51		51
" " "	Canine		1		1
" " "	Cattle		259		259
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Human		6		6
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Bison		51		51
" " "	Canine		1		1
" " "	Cattle	8	251		259
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Human		6		6
" " "	Swine		1		1

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira hardjo MA	Bison		51		51
" " "	Canine		1		1
" " "	Cattle	21	238		259
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Human		6		6
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Bison	1	50		51
" " "	Canine		1		1
" " "	Cattle		259		259
" " "	Horse	1	3		4
" " "	Human		6		6
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira pomona MA	Bison	11	40		51
" " "	Canine		1		1
" " "	Cattle	22	237		259
" " "	Horse	1	3		4
" " "	Human		6		6
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Bison		51		51
" " "	Canine		1		1
" " "	Cattle	4	255		259
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Human		6		6
" " "	Swine		1		1
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle		78		78
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		232	33,884	99	34,215

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
OCTOBER, 1976

68 Veterinarians Reporting..... 34 Counties Reporting..... 35 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	13	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24
CATTLE:																	
Actinobacillosis.....		32								6							
Actinomycosis.....	2		107				3			12							
Anaplasmosis.....													3				
Bacillary hemo-globinuria.....					1	1			2			2					
Blackleg.....												8					5
Brisket edema.....																	
Cancer eye.....	14	11	89				5			14				4	23		
Coccidiosis.....			1										2				
Helminthiasis.....									5								
Infectious keratitis..	5		35														
Leptospirosis.....	8																
Mastitis.....			5														
Pulmonary emphysema...				4	2		15	6								1	
Shipping fever.....	50	31		31			42		10			200					2
Urolithiasis.....		1	1	1			1	3				2					4
Virus diarrhea.....							1										
White muscle disease..																	
SHEEP:																	
Abcess.....			2														
Actinomycosis.....			1														
Mastitis.....			11														
Polyarthritis.....								20									
White muscle disease..																	
SWINE:																	
Arthritis.....			3														
Atrophic rhinitis.....			2														
Erysipelas.....				2													
Swine dysentery.....																	
HORSES:																	
Bronchitis.....																	
Infectious rhino-pneumonitis.....	5			10													
Influenza.....	10		7	2	3							20					
Leptospirosis.....																	
Strangles.....		3	2	5	3		12					30				1	
DOGS:																	
Distemper.....	10	27	5	13					4		2	3				1	
Fungus.....			2														
Infectious hepatitis..		2		1													
Leptospirosis.....		2		2													
Sarcoptic mange.....			2														
POULTRY:																	
Blackhead.....				10													

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES																
	25	27	29	30	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	44	47	48	49	51	53
CATTLE:																	
Actinobacillosis																	
Actinomycosis																	
Anaplasmosis																	
Bacillary hemoglobinuria						5											2
Blackleg														1			
Brisket edema							2				3						
Cancer eye						2				2		40					8
Coccidiosis						1											
Helminthiasis																	
Infectious keratitis			8														
Leptospirosis																	
Mastitis					16			2		3		14	15				
Pulmonary emphysema		10			3							7					
Shipping fever						1			3	2							
Urolithiasis																	
Virus diarrhea							1										
White muscle disease																	
SHEEP:																	
Abcess																	
Actinomycosis																	
Mastitis																	
Polyarthritis																	
White muscle disease										10							
SWINE:																	
Arthritis																	
Atrophic rhinitis																	
Erysipelas																	
Swine dysentery						1			2								
HORSES:																	
Bronchitis															5		
Infectious rhinopneumonitis																	
Influenza						1							2				
Leptospirosis											1						
Strangles											1	12					
DOGS:																	
Distemper		1		7		1						3				1	
Fungus																	
Infectious hepatitis																	
Leptospirosis											3						
Sarcoptic mange																	
POULTRY:																	
Blackhead																	

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES		TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:	56			
Actinobacillosis			38	38
Actinomycosis			124	124
Anaplasmosis			3	1
Bacillary hemoglobinuria			6	6
Blackleg			20	5
Brisket edema			1	1
Cancer eye			165	165
Coccidiosis			55	7
Helminthiasis			6	3
Infectious keratitis			40	40
Leptospirosis			16	2
Mastitis			5	5
Pulmonary emphysema			78	22
Shipping fever			386	36
Urolithiasis			19	19
Virus diarrhea			1	1
White muscle disease			1	1
SHEEP:				
Abcess			2	2
Actinomycosis			1	1
Mastitis			11	4
Polyarthritis			20	1
White muscle disease			10	1
SWINE:				
Arthritis			3	2
Atrophic rhinitis			2	2
Erysipelas			2	1
Swine dysentery			3	3
HORSES:				
Bronchitis			5	1
Infectious rhinopneumonitis			15	9
Influenza			45	23
Leptospirosis			1	1
Strangles			70	20
DOGS:				
Distemper	6		84	80
Fungus			2	2
Infectious hepatitis	2		5	5
Leptospirosis			7	6
Sarcoptic mange			2	2
POULTRY:				
Blackhead			10	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS			1,264	643

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.	Silver Bow	20.	Valley	39.	Fallon
2.	Cascade	21.	Toole	40.	Sweet Grass
3.	Yellowstone	22.	Big Horn	41.	McCone
4.	Missoula	23.	Musselshell	42.	Carter
5.	Lewis & Clark	24.	Blaine	43.	Broadwater
6.	Gallatin	25.	Madison	44.	Wheatland
7.	Flathead	26.	Pondera	45.	Prairie
8.	Fergus	27.	Richland	46.	Granite
9.	Powder River	28.	Powell	47.	Meagher
10.	Carbon	29.	Rosebud	48.	Liberty
11.	Phillips	30.	Deer Lodge	49.	Park
12.	Hill	31.	Teton	50.	Garfield
13.	Ravalli	32.	Stillwater	51.	Jefferson
14.	Custer	33.	Treasure	52.	Wibaux
15.	Lake	34.	Sheridan	53.	Golden Valley
16.	Dawson	35.	Sanders	54.	Mineral
17.	Roosevelt	36.	Judith Basin	55.	Petroleum
18.	Beaverhead	37.	Daniels	56.	Lincoln
19.	Chouteau	38.	Glacier		

Deadhead

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ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

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DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - NOVEMBER, 1976

BAT RABIES IN MONTANA

During October, several Montana daily newspapers printed a story out of Montana State University regarding bat research by an assistant professor of biology. The professor stated a need for about 25 bats this year for the research study and noted that "Montana bats are not dangerous and do not have rabies".

Since September 22 in Montana, four rabid bats have been identified and three people have been treated as a result. The geographical distribution of the rabid bats were as follows: Gallatin, Lewis & Clark, Mineral and Toole Counties.

The Animal Health Division staff is very concerned with the dissemination of misinformation as contained in this feature article. The following "Letter to the Editor" written by Dr. Bell is included in the newsletter since it vividly summarizes the problem and concern that our Department holds:

"Attention: The Editor

Clippings from the Bozeman Daily Chronicle of Sunday, October 3, 1976, have been sent to me because of a feature article entitled "Got a spare bat? She'll catch it", a story about Dr. Patricia Crowle, Assistant Professor of Biology at Montana State University. Dr. Crowle is studying the echolocation ability of bats, needs about 25 animals, and asks the public to help her find them. According to the article, Dr. Crowle stated that "Montana bats are not dangerous and do not have rabies." Elsewhere she is quoted as saying that "The occurrence of bats in Montana is not well documented", is reported as wanting to know how many varieties there are in the state and where they live. She said that "One variety was spotted only once in the Billings area." Inaccuracies of most of the above statements, as reported, are not of great importance, although the species and distribution of bats in Montana were reported extensively in the Journal of Mammalogy in 1969 (Vol. 50, pages 737-741. The Distribution of Some Mammals in Montana. II Bats, by R. S. Hoffman et al.). The "One variety found only once..." is, presumably, the spotted bat, Euderma maculatum, which is rare wherever found. However, the statement regarding absence of rabies in bats in Montana is quite distressing,not only because it is untrue, but because it is, potentially, dangerous.

Rabies was detected in insectivorous bats in North America in 1953 and a rabid bat was found in Montana in 1954. Since then, rabid bats have been detected in this state every year. Diagnoses have been made in the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory at Montana State University and at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the Public Health Service in Hamilton. The disease is known to occur in 8 of the 12 known bat species in Montana, most commonly in Eptesicus fuscus, the big brown bat. Several of the bats were brought to the laboratories because of unprovoked attacks on people or on animals, and in North America as a whole, several human deaths have occurred as a result of bites by rabid bats. Responsible authorities in Montana have endeavored to alert the public to the danger of handling bats, especially those that are eas-

ily captured, and it is most unfortunate that the warning is rejected by someone presumed to be knowledgeable. Another virus disease,myotis leucoencephalitis, has also been found in indigenous bats, but is not known to infect man.

It is not practicable or desirable to attempt to eliminate rabies by wholesale killing of bats. The best method currently available for avoiding human infection is avoidance of contact with the animals. I hope that the Chronicle and the other media that carried the story will correct the misinformation published earlier and thus help to prevent possible tragedy.

J. Frederick Bell, M.D.
Medical Director
Rocky Mountain Laboratory
Hamilton, Montana 59840

JFB:sh"

BLUETONGUE DIAGNOSED IN MONTANA SHEEP

A confirming diagnosis of bluetongue was made October 14, 1976 on two of four blood samples submitted from Montana sheep to the USDA Veterinary Services Laboratory, Ames, Iowa. The blood samples were collected by Dr. A. L. Stoddard of Broadus in Powder River County.

Dr. Stoddard had first seen these lambs on September 18th and made a field diagnosis when finding signs of the disease in 10 per cent of the band. A few days later he found approximately the same morbidity in the ewe band.

This is the most recent occurrence of this disease in Montana. In September 1962 it was present in nearly all of the sheep in four southeastern Montana counties as it was in adjacent areas of Wyoming and South Dakota. In 1966 it was diagnosed in a single Roosevelt County flock and in two south central Montana herds of yearling cattle. This Department is having serum submitted from other flocks and herds on two premises that may have had earlier experience with bluetongue this year. If serological positives are found in other parts of that county, an endemic situation may be present and we would suspect that the bluetongue virus might have been delivered by imported cattle from southern areas that routinely have diagnosed cases during the summer.

This September virus isolate is to be classified so that we may offer advice to the industry as to the value of bluetongue vaccine, if available. Six different bluetongue viruses have been found in the United States and the vaccine offers immunity for only one.

We now have information that bluetongue was also diagnosed in antelope in Wyoming and sheep in Nebraska this fall. Sickened White Tail deer were necropsied and sampled. Although isolation studies were negative for bluetongue virus some cases were highly suspect and we may not have had opportunity to collect blood during the wild animals viremic stage.

MINNESOTA MAKES SEROLOGICAL COMPARISON INFLUENZA IN SWINE

In previous Newsletters, comments have been made as to the unfortunate impact the nomenclature of "Swine Flu" has had on the swine industry and its products. In no case has this human flu been associated with the disease in swine except in the character of the virus.

The Minnesota Livestock Sanitary Board November 1976 Newsletter carries the following review of serology on composite swine blood samples in that state. It presents an interesting finding.

> "INFLUENZA IN SWINE: Virus strains identified: Dr. Higbee, director of the Diagnostic Laboratory, sent composite swine herd serum samples obtained at the Brucellosis Laboratory to Doctor Virginia S. Hinshaw at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis,Tennessee for investigation of evidence of influenza viruses in swine. Nine herd samples were submitted and were tested against viruses A/New Jersey/8-76 and A/Victoria/3-75. None of the sera were positive against A/Victoria but four of the sera had HI titers of 1:40 against A/New Jersey. The herds of origin of the positive sera were in Clearwater, Fillmore and Rock (2) counties."

WESTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS IN MONTANA 1976

The recent weeks of colder weather and several hard freezes throughout Montana has ended the 1976 season for equine encephalitis. The clinical and laboratory data collected by the Animal Health Division, Montana Department of Livestock indicates that 1976 was a year with the lowest incidence of equine encephalitis since records have been maintained.

Only two clinical equine cases in two counties were reported by Montana Veterinarians in 1976 as compared to 133 cases in 34 counties in 1975. Moreover, arboviral serology detected no antibodies in either of the clinical cases. Both cases had onset of illness in August. For the past twenty years, August has been the month in which the highest number of cases have occurred.

PSEUDORABIES CAN BE SERIOUS IN SWINE

Emphasis has been placed on swine pseudorabies in recent months by certain states through restrictive import regulations.

In other states where the disease exists the swine industry has mixed views on its importance. In Montana it is probable that swine producers and veterinarians might react with disinterest to the threat and economic distress created by pseudorabies simply because it is a disease of the midwest and does not involve us.

From the Illinois Department of Agriculture "Agscene" Vol. IV No. 3 September 1976 we are copying a review made of swine pseudorabies in that state as it clearly illustrates losses that do occur where the disease has been introduced. It reads:

"It has been suggested to us that pseudorabies is receiving more attention than the seriousness of the disease dictates. We agree that a number of other diseases have caused more widespread loss to the swine industry than pseudorabies, however, our justification for giving it this disproportionate amount of attention is:

The devastation which the disease may cause in a herd.
The unpredictablility of the disease, i.e., 61 outbreaks in FY 76 versus 13 in FY 75.

It is doubtful the swine producers in Pike County feel that pseudorabies has been overemphasized. The following illustrates the losses experienced in a few of the Illinois herds in which pseudorabies was diagnosed this year:

300 sow herd -- 100% loss in 120 litters. Partial loss in 230 additional litters.
250 sow herd -- 80% loss in 62 litters.
150 sow herd -- practically all of 20 litters lost.
192 head of breeding animals -- 70% of 80 litters lost.
138 head of breeding animals -- over 200 baby pigs, 15 heavy feeders, and 7 sows lost.
100 sow herd -- 10 litters, 2 calves(500 lb.), and 2 dogs lost.

The preceding figures probably do not reflect all losses in these herds from abortions or illness in animals which survived, especially adult swine and those approaching maturity."

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1976

September was an unusually quiet month. Accessions by species were:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	89
Equine	19
Porcine	19
Ovine	6
Feline	16
Canine	24
Avian	5
Wildlife	49
Other	17
TOTAL	244

Except for brucella serology, which continues at an accelerated rate, it appears that the depressed cattle market is affecting bovine accessions at the Diagnostic Laboratory. Local practitioners inform us that seasonal work in this area has just not developed.

Twelve rabies specimens were processed this month in which human exposure was a problem. Three of these specimens (one cat, two wildlife) were found to be positive.

Fifty-four "non-human exposure" specimens were processed for rabies, by the FA technique and seven (all wildlife) of these were found to be positive.

Drs. Quinn and Ford are working closely with the Montana Fish and Game Animal and Bird Study Laboratory, located on the Montana State University campus. It is hoped that some baseline information on wildlife can be established, and that disease problems affecting Montana wildlife can be recognized. Efforts are being made to deliver sick and debilitated deer, antelope, etc., to the Department of Livestock Diagnostic Laboratory for necropsy and any other tests that might be indicated. We have also been involved in some interesting bear cases, again in cooperation with the Montana Fish and Game Department and the National Park Service.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Bat	12
Bear, grizzly	2
Cat	9
Cattle	6
Chicken	9
Deer	6
Dog	4
Falcon	2
Fetus:	
Swine	1
Mouse	1
Muskrat	2
Packrat	1
Porcupine	1
Rabbit	1
Sheep	1
Skunk	6
Squirrel	1
Swine	10
Turkey	2
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	77

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	1	126		127
" "	Wildlife		2		2
Bluetongue CF	Cattle		116	7	123
" "	Wildlife		1		1
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	Cattle		33		33
Brucella abortus agglutination	Canine		1		1
" " "	Cattle	151	19,462	51	19,664
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		18		18
" " "	Goat		57		57
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Swine		45		45
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		21		21
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse	21	905		926
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) CF	Cattle		25		25
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Caprine		5		5
" " "	Cattle	1	62		63
" " "	Horse	4	12		16
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Wildlife	1	1		2
Leptospira canicola MA	Caprine		5		5
" " "	Cattle		63		63
" " "	Horse		16		16
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Wildlife		2		2
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Caprine		5		5
" " "	Cattle		63		63
" " "	Horse		16		16
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Wildlife		2		2
Leptospira hardjo MA	Caprine		5		5
" " "	Cattle		63		63
" " "	Horse	1	15		16
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Wildlife		2		2

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Caprine		5		5
" " "	Cattle		63		63
" " "	Horse	1	15		16
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Wildlife		2		2
Leptospira pomona MA	Caprine		5		5
" " "	Cattle	4	59		63
" " "	Horse	2	14		16
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Wildlife	1	1		2
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Caprine		5		5
" " "	Cattle		63		63
" " "	Horse		16		16
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Wildlife		2		2
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle		21		21
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		188	21,445	58	21,691

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
SEPTEMBER, 1976

76 Veterinarians Reporting..... 34 Counties Reporting..... 41 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20
CATTLE:																
Actinobacillosis.....	2	6	42													
Actinomycosis.....			44					2	4							
Anaplasmosis.....			1						1						3	
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....							1					2		10		
Blackleg.....							1							10		
Blue Tongue.....			1						2							
Cancer eye.....	9	1	56					3		7	4			12		8
Coccidiosis.....									16							
Diphtheria.....																
Foot-rot.....																
Helminthiasis.....						1					6					
Infectious keratitis..																
Leptospirosis.....																
Mastitis.....			6													
Pulmonary emphysema...		22	8		2			6					10		3	
Rhinotracheitis.....						1			5		3					
Shipping fever.....		1			1			2			1					
Urolithiasis.....								1								
Virus diarrhea.....									5							
SHEEP:																
Enterotoxemia.....					2											
Mastitis.....			13													
SWINE:																
Atrophic rhinitis.....			2						1							
Dysentary.....													15		60	10
Erysipelas.....				2						7						
Scabies.....			200													
TGE.....											150					
HORSES:																
Distemper.....																
Encephalomyelitis.....			1													1
Infectious rhinopneumonitis.....				5												
Influenza.....			7	9	6	7							6			
Strangles.....		5	6	2	2			2			1		1			
Tetanus.....															1	1
DOGS:																
Distemper.....	10	26	11	8			11			5	2		1	1		
Heartworm.....			1													
Infectious hepatitis..										2						
Leptospirosis.....	1			1												
Sarcoptes.....			3													
POULTRY:																
Chronic Respiratory Disease.....													15			
Coccidiosis.....										100						
Newcastle.....										20						
Sinusitis.....					1											
Tuberculosis.....																

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES													
	21	22	23	24	25	27	29	30	35	36	38	39	40	43
CATTLE:														
Actinobacillosis														
Actinomycosis												2		
Anaplasmosis			1				1							
Bacillary hemoglobinuria														
Blackleg														
Blue Tongue														
Cancer eye						2						6		
Coccidiosis	1	17		16		3								
Diphtheria														1
Foot-rot				10										
Helminthiasis				1										
Infectious keratitis		75		10										
Leptospirosis			2											
Mastitis														
Pulmonary emphysema				136	2	10				20	20	7	3	
Rhinotracheitis														
Shipping fever						6								
Urolithiasis			1	1		1								
Virus diarrhea			1			1								
SHEEP:														
Enterotoxemia														
Mastitis														
SWINE:														
Atrophic rhinitis														
Dysentary														
Erysipelas														
Scabies														
TGE														
HORSES:														
Distemper														
Encephalomyelitis				1									2	
Infectious rhinopneumonitis														
Influenza						5						6		6
Strangles						6						1		1
Tetanus														
DOGS:														
Distemper								7	10		10			
Heartworm														
Infectious hepatitis			1			1								
Leptospirosis			3			2								
Sarcoptes														
POULTRY:														
Chronic Respiratory Disease														
Coccidiosis														
Newcastle														
Sinusitis														
Tuberculosis				1										

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES 47	51	52	56	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:						
Actinobacillosis					50	41
Actinomycosis					52	51
Anaplasmosis					7	5
Bacillary hemoglobinuria					13	5
Blackleg					11	3
Blue Tongue					3	2
Cancer eye					108	104
Coccidiosis					53	7
Diphtheria					1	1
Foot-rot					10	5
Helminthiasis					8	5
Infectious keratitis					85	10
Leptospirosis					2	1
Mastitis					6	6
Pulmonary emphysema	1	1			251	27
Rhinotracheitis		2		3	14	8
Shipping fever				9	20	12
Urolithiasis					4	4
Virus diarrhea					7	3
SHEEP:						
Enterotoxemia					2	1
Mastitis					13	6
SWINE:						
Atrophic rhinitis					3	3
Dysentary					85	3
Erysipelas					9	4
Scabies					200	1
TGE					150	1
HORSES:						
Distemper					-0-	-0-
Encephalomyelitis					5	5
Infectious rhinopneumonitis				4	9	6
Influenza		5	5		62	37
Strangles					28	17
Tetanus					1	1
DOGS:						
Distemper					95	88
Heartworm					1	1
Infectious hepatitis					4	4
Leptospirosis					7	5
Sarcoptes					3	
POULTRY:						
Chronic Respiratory Disease					15	
Coccidiosis					100	
Newcastle					20	
Sinusitis					1	
Tuberculosis					1	
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS					1,519	

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - OCTOBER, 1976

BRUCELLOSIS PROGRAM AND RESEARCH TAKES NEW DIRECTION

The Montana Board of Livestock was given a review at their September meeting by the Administrator of the Animal Health Division of subject matter considered at a Western States Livestock Health Association meeting. This meeting, held at Denver September 16, 1976, was attended by fourteen state veterinarians of the seventeen member states. Also present were regional veterinarians of USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services and USDA Brucellosis Staff members from Hyattsville.

The main purpose of the one day meeting was to consolidate viewpoints of western states on the USDA proposed "Ten Year Brucellosis Eradication Program". Within the proposals, of such a program, there are some that need to be applied on a regional basis because of the variables in cattle production. At this point in eradication measures, Montana has already implemented many of the proposals related to needful testing, adequate traceback and import requirements. In-depth deliberations will be pursued at the November meeting of the U.S. Animal Health Association to make this program acceptable nationwide by 1978. It proposes to abandon the present"Modified Certified" and "Certified Free" categories in favor of "Free", "Low Incidence" and "High Incidence" for state classifications.

Of major interest to those attending the Denver meeting were the reports from the USDA Brucellosis Staff members on research programs, many of which may be important to practicing veterinarians and cattle producers.

Research on Vaccine Field Trials

1. California: The killed goat strain for treatment and immunizing used on artificially infected cows after calving or aborting and used on heifer calves with both one and two doses. Cows will be slaughtered to determine presence of inoculated strain and calves will be challenged as bred heifers to measure immunity.

2. Florida: Strain 19 has been administered to 6 dairy infected herds ranging in size from 450 head to 8,000 head. Vaccination trials include variables of dosage and routes of administration including subcutaneous, intradermal and conjunctival. Preliminary data indicates titers drop quite rapidly on the CF and Rivanol tests.

Research on Tests

1. Michigan State University: An in depth study to develop donor animals that will evaluate the presence of response created by infected cells in the infected body rather than the measurement now used in tests of the circulating antibody.

2. University of Minnesota: Intensive study of the cell mediated immune mechanism to develop test methods to establish the presence of brucella infection. Preliminary studies are giving some promise for differentiating between natural infection and other factors including strain 19 vaccine.

Research on Transmissability

1. Texas A & M University: Attempting to establish research protocals for program study supporting need for herd management specifics including short breeding seasons, isolation of calving animals and importance

of epidemiology in forecasting developments.

2. Louisiana State University: Study of new-born calves to determine when infection is established from infected dam and when and how the calf may shed or disperse the organism.

3. Auburn University and Montana State University: Long range studies of influence of naturally infected cows to their calves. Heifer calves will (1) receive colostrum from the cows and be weaned or transferred to other nurse cows and (2) will be weaned at normal time and used as subjects for evaluating their capability of exposing in mature years in relation to the history of their weaned and early maturity blood test findings.

SALE OF BRUCELLOSIS INFECTED CATTLE BRINGS HEAVY FINE

Information taken from Virginia "Veterinary Preventive Medicine" October 1976.

In the June, 1976 Session of the U.S. District Court for Western North Carolina, Judge Woodrow H. Jones orders a trader C. E. Davis of Ringold, Georgia to pay $70,000 to purchasers of dairy cows claimed to be tested and negative for brucellosis. Arthur Hall and wife Opal of Claremont, North Carolina had a dairy herd of long standing, had tested all herd additions and maintained negative brucellosis ring test results.

In January and May of 1973 the dairymen made two purchases of dairy heifers from Davis' trader firm known as C. E. Davis and Son. The claim of test and negative status of the cattle by the seller was not supported by paper records at time of either transaction.

The brucellosis infection was detected in reactor cows from the Hall herd in January 1974; no milk had been tested in October '73 as a quarterly procedure. A test on January 29, 1974 revealed 22 reactors in 255 head and subsequent retests identified 100 additional reactors. The owner and state-federal brucellosis staff authorities agreed upon herd depopulation in July 1974 with indemnification. Indemnity and salvage value of the cows collectively amounted to $87,490.22 less than the appraised value of the herd and was the basis of settlement decreed by the court.

The change-of-ownership test applied in Montana since November 4, 1976 has been complied with in most cases. Only rarely has it been necessary to make special case of non-compliance because of oversight and misunderstanding. Enforcing this rule has prevented the sale of 31 infected lots of cattle into Montana herds, most of which would have been sold without test on seller option basis as in Carolina.

BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION TAGS AVAILABLE

Orange brucellosis eartags are in good supply at the Helena office. Although it is not required to be used with the official tattoo, the presence of the tag inserted at the same time as the tattoo is proving to be a real asset under some conditions.

In certifying vaccination status on shipments requiring same, it narrows chute work to those without tags. The serially-numbered man-made identification can be most helpful on slaughterhouse bleeding and identification; it can assist in clearing estrayed animals in this state or yearlings in question in feedlots of a distant state. In the foreseeable future, the advantage of the vaccination tag supplementing the tattoo will become important to the point of being required, either by an importing state or by generally accepted rules needed for brucellosis eradication.

In Montana official brucellosis vaccination of all heifers is recommended and considered highly important to the control and eradication of the disease.

WEAK CALF SYNDROME SURVEILLANCE REPORT NUMBER IV

The Weak Calf Syndrome Surveillance Report Number IV showing the morbidity and mortality rates of perinatal disease in Ravalli and Beaverhead Counties for 1976 have just been completed. Copies may be requested from the Disease Control Bureau Animal Health Division, Department of Livestock, Capitol Station, Helena, Montana 59601.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1976

The accessions handled during August 1976, by specie, are listed as follows:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	83
Equine	31
Porcine	19
Ovine	6
Feline	19
Canine	36
Avian	10
Wildlife	72
Other	21
TOTAL	297

Eighteen human exposure rabies suspects were processed, all 18 were found to be negative.

Sixty-nine non-human exposure rabies suspects were processed, 6 specimens (2 bats and 4 skunks) were found to be positive.

The Laboratory is "gearing" up for a busy fall, winter, and calving season. With cattle prices the way they are, maybe the usual "run" of cattle will not occur. So far, even though we are ahead of last years total accessions for the first 3 months, generally things seem slow.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Antelope	1
Bat	17
Bear, Black	2
Cat	11
Cattle	4
Chicken	9
Coyote	2
Deer: Mule	3
Whitetail	2
Dog	3
Duck	1
Farret	1
Fetus: Bovine	1
Equine	2
Goose	2
Mink	1
Raccoon	2
Rat	1
Skunk	6
Squirrel	1
Swine	11
Turkey	1
Weasel	2
Woodchuck	2
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	88

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	2	148		150
*Bluetongue CF	Cattle		192	2	194
" "	Sheep		13		13
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	Cattle		53		53
Brucella abortus agglutination	Cattle	192	14,780	141	15,113
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		17		17
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		1		1
" " "	Goat		6		6
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		22		22
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		8		8
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream	1	175		176
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse	3	804		807
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) CF	Cattle		70		70
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Cattle		21		21
" " "	Horse	3	4		7
" " "	Human		5		5
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira canicola MA	Cattle		21		21
" " "	Horse	1	6		7
" " "	Human		5		5
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Cattle		21		21
" " "	Horse	1	6		7
" " "	Human		5		5
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira hardjo MA	Cattle	2	19		21
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Human		5		5
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Cattle		21		21
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Human		5		5
" " "	Swine		12		12

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira pomona MA	Cattle	1	57		58
" " "	Horse	2	5		7
" " "	Human		5		5
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Cattle		21		21
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Human		5		5
" " "	Swine		12		12
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle	1	4		5
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		209	16,640	143	16,992

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
AUGUST, 1976

72 Veterinarians Reporting..... 36 Counties Reporting..... 35 Dseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
CATTLE:																
Actinobacillosis.....		2														
Actinomycosis.....			26	1			1	1								
Anaplasmosis.....										1						
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....				2								5	1			
Cancer eye.....	6	1	16			1										4
Coccidiosis.....					2						2	71				
Foot-rot.....	1					2						1				216
Helminthiasis.....		4	2		2							66				
Infectious keratitis..	3					28						23				
Keratoconjunctivitis..																30
Leptospirosis.....			3													
Mastitis.....				4												
Pulmonary emphysema...				1	3						4	2		3		10
Rhinotracheitis.....																
Shipping fever.....			3		1							4				9
Urolithiasis.....			2									1				
Virus diarrhea.....			1					1			5	1				
SHEEP:																
Enterotoxemia.....												7				
Mastitis.....			2						3							
Urolithiasis.....																
SWINE:																
Arthritis.....									4							
Atrophic rhinitis.....			2							1		1				
Erysipelas.....				1								20				
Swine dysentery.....												10				
HORSES:																
Encephalomyelitis.....														1	1	
Hepatitis.....		1														
Infectious anemia.....		1														
Infectious rhinopneumonitis.....				2	1						20					
Influenza.....		73	6	16	16							36	1			8
Leptospirosis.....																
Strangles.....		4	2	3	2			1				1		2		
DOGS:																
Distemper.....	7	25	12	7	2		2	2			7	10				2
Infectious hepatitis..		1														
Sarcoptic mange.....																
POULTRY:																
Curly Toe Paralysis...		18														

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES													
	19	20	21	23	24	26	27	28	29	30	34	38	39	42
CATTLE:														
Actinobacillosis		1												
Actinomycosis		1												
Anaplasmosis											2			
Bacillary hemoglobinuria														
Cancer eye		6	4										2	
Coccidiosis		1		3			4						1	
Foot-rot		12												
Helminthiasis				3									1	
Infectious keratitis														
Keratoconjunctivitis														
Leptospirosis														
Mastitis														
Pulmonary emphysema				3			6		3				6	2
Rhinotracheitis														
Shipping fever														
Urolithiasis				1			1							
Virus diarrhea						2								
SHEEP:														
Enterotoxemia														
Mastitis														
Urolithiasis													1	
SWINE:														
Arthritis														
Atrophic rhinitis														
Erysipelas	1													10
Swine dysentery														
HORSES:														
Encephalomyelitis		1	1											
Hepatitis														
Infectious anemia							5							
Infectious rhinopneumonitis						18								
Influenza		2						20			15		13	
Leptospirosis														
Strangles		1					20			10	1			
DOGS:														
Distemper	1					4		3		5	4	4		
Infectious hepatitis														
Sarcoptic mange					1									
POULTRY:														
Curly Toe Paralysis														

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES						TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:	49	51	52	53	55	56		
Actinobacillosis							3	2
Actinomycosis							30	28
Anaplasmosis							3	2
Bacillary hemoglobinuria							8	6
Cancer eye							40	31
Coccidiosis				4	4		92	17
Foot-rot							232	23
Helminthiasis				4	4		86	16
Infectious keratitis							54	13
Keratoconjunctivitis							30	5
Leptospirosis							3	1
Mastitis							4	4
Pulmonary emphysema					2		45	13
Rhinotracheitis		1					1	1
Shipping fever	2						19	11
Urolithiasis	1						6	5
Virus diarrhea							10	8
SHEEP:								
Enterotoxemia							7	2
Mastitis							5	3
Urolithiasis							1	1
SWINE:								
Arthritis							4	2
Atrophic rhinitis							4	3
Erysipelas		1					33	7
Swine dysentery							10	1
HORSES:								
Encephalomyelitis							4	4
Hepatitis							1	1
Infectious anemia							6	5
Infectious rhinopneumonitis						5	46	22
Influenza		5	1				212	103
Leptospirosis		1					1	1
Strangles		1	1				49	21
DOGS:								
Distemper		1	3			2	103	79
Infectious hepatitis							1	1
Sarcoptic mange							1	1
POULTRY:								
Curly Toe Paralysis							18	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS							1,172	444

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.	Silver Bow	20.	Valley	39.	Fallon
2.	Cascade	21.	Toole	40.	Sweet Grass
3.	Yellowstone	22.	Big Horn	41.	McCone
4.	Missoula	23.	Musselshell	42.	Carter
5.	Lewis & Clark	24.	Blaine	43.	Broadwater
6.	Gallatin	25.	Madison	44.	Wheatland
7.	Flathead	26.	Pondera	45.	Prairie
8.	Fergus	27.	Richland	46.	Granite
9.	Powder River	28.	Powell	47.	Meagher
10.	Carbon	29.	Rosebud	48.	Liberty
11.	Phillips	30.	Deer Lodge	49.	Park
12.	Hill	31.	Teton	50.	Garfield
13.	Ravalli	32.	Stillwater	51.	Jefferson
14.	Custer	33.	Treasure	52.	Wibaux
15.	Lake	34.	Sheridan	53.	Golden Valley
16.	Dawson	35.	Sanders	54.	Mineral
17.	Roosevelt	36.	Judith Basin	55.	Petroleum
18.	Beaverhead	37.	Daniels	56.	Lincoln
19.	Chouteau	38.	Glacier		

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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

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G. C. HALVER, D.V.M.

ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - SEPTEMBER, 1976

MONTANA "COW-PORT" ACHIEVING IMPORTANCE

The facility for loading livestock at Helena for foreign destinations is out of its infancy. With the completion of the new federally approved "cow-port" for final inspection, weighing and air-line loading a year ago, renewed interest in shipments of cattle to Asian destinations is now realized.

Four consignments of breeding cattle were shipped from Helena in 1973 and 1974 using make-shift facilities and local equipment of kinds. In January 1976 a load of Montana breeding cattle was loaded at the new cow-port and flown to Taiwan. On July 22 there were 56 fat Angus steers averaging 1150 lbs. shipped to Japan for slaughter and consumption, the first such shipment from our Montana facility.

These steers had originated from a Coloarado feedlot. They were trucked to the Helena area for recuperation and the 7 day premise isolation period required by the Japanese for slaughter cattle. The cattle were held on premises near the airport that have been approved for this purpose and may be used for future shipments as the approved isolation area. All cattle are required to be held in the enclosed cow-port for 5 hours, as were these steers, in addition to the total inspection-identification time. The local approved isolation area takes on importance in answering the requirement that the livestock in flight must reach the destination within 36 hours after leaving premises on which they are fed and watered.

Plans are now underway for sending two or more loads of feeder cattle from Helena within the next 90 days. Japan, Korea and Taiwan have thus far been the destination of the shipments. The Helena cow-port has shipping cost savings over many of the 13 approved air-export points for United States livestock to the above destinations and may, by polar route, have the same advantage for some European destinations.

With the renewed international livestock trade interest in breeding cattle and now in feeder and fat cattle, Montanans should be alerted to the Helena developments which permit a new outlet for our cattle, horses, swine and sheep. These Helena area facilities offer possible important livestock trade outlets for our producers in Montana.

HUMAN BRUCELLOSIS - UNITED STATES - 1975

The following summary from the Center for Disease Control's Brucellosis Surveillance Report is presented to demonstrate the public health aspects of bovine brucellosis.

"In 1975, 328 cases of human brucellosis were reported to the Center for Disease Control, an increase of 82 cases over the 246 reported in 1974 and the largest number recorded since 1964.

Case surveillance reports were received on 309 of the cases including 297 newly acquired infections (96%) and 12 (4%) recrudescent infections. Sixty percent of the cases occurred in people working in the meat processing industry. For the first year since 1959, the number of cases acquired from cattle exceeded the number acquired from swine. The increase in cattle-associated cases continues a trend which first became apparent in 1972.

The number of cattle-associated cases in man increased sharply after reaching a low of 16 in 1971. Cases in livestock producers accounted for most of the recent increase. A concurrent increase in recognized bovine brucellosis has occurred in the United States since 1971. Serologic testing of market cattle for brucellosis showed decreasing reactor (Seropositivity) rates from 1965 to 1971 (Fiscal Year Data) but progressively increasing reactor rates in 1972, 1973 and 1974.

Nine southern states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas) accounted for 84.3 percent of the 68,347 brucellosis infected cattle herds identified in the United States excluding Alaska and Hawaii in Fiscal Year 1970 to 1974.

These states reported 84 (or (59%) of the 143 brucellosis cases in man in 1970 to 1974, which were traced to contact with live cattle or injestion of domestic raw milk. Because cattle are often transported to other states for slaughter, the same nine states reported only 24 (36%) of 66 cattle-abbatoir associated cases. Eleven central states (Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota and Wyoming) which had only 13 percent of the infected cattle herds accounted for 50 percent of the cattle slaughtered and 48 percent of the cases in cattle-abbatoir employed."

FATAL HUMAN BAT-BITE RABIES CASE - POST-TREATMENT

The following commentary on a human rabies case associated with the bite from a rabid bat is an excerpt from "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report" from the Center for Disease Control dated July 30, 1976 (Vol. 25, No. 29).

"A 55-year old Maryland woman was bitten by a rabid bat in May, 1976. In June, while being teated with the currently recommended regimen of rabies post-exposure prophylaxis, the patient developed rabies and died.

While outdoors, the patient, a resident of Northeast, Maryland, was bitten by a bat on the fourth finger of her left hand on the evening of May 10. She washed the wound, described as quite small and superficial, with soap and water shortly afterwards. The bat was captured and on May 12 the Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene laboratory reported the bat brain to be positive for rabies antigen by the fluorescent antibody (FA) staining technique. The patient was given the currently recommended dose of human rabies immune globulin and started on duck embryo vaccine (DEV) approximately 44 hours after the biting incident.

The twenty-one daily doses of DEV were well tolerated without complications and were concluded on June 2. However, on June 4 the patient experienced tingling and numbness in the left hand and arm. On June 6, she had slight weakness of the left arm and abdominal pain and vomiting. Diagnoses of a possible vaccine reaction or serum sickness were considered, and she was begun on oral prednisone, 30 mg per day.

By June 8, she had increased weakness and decreased sensation in her left hand and arm and bilateral Babinski signs. After referral to a Delaware neurologist, she was admitted to the Wilmington Medical Center on June 8 with the diagnoses of transverse myelitis secondary to DEV. Therapy with dexamethasone was begun.

On June 10, the patient was agitated and complained of tightness around her chest.

On the evening of June 11, she developed a fever of 101.6°F, had myoclonus of all extremities, and had grandmal seizures. With these developments in her clinical course, the diagnosis of possible human rabies was made.

On June 27, the patient expired after a cardiac arrest, 23 days after her initial paresthesias.

Editorial Note: This is the first case of human rabies reported to CDC for 1976; it is the tenth case of human rabies known to be associated with exposure to rabid bats in the United States. Rabies has been reported following post exposure treatment with rabies hyperimmune (horse) serum in combination with DEV but not, until this incident, following the currently recommended regimen of rabies post-exposure prophylaxis. The current regimen includes 20 IU/kg of human rabies immune globulin (RIG) and 23 doses of DEV (a primary series of 21 doses of DEV with 2 boosters).

Despite local wound care, RIG, and 21 doses of DEV, the patient developed her first symptoms of rabies 8 days before her first scheduled booster injection of DEV."

LEPTOSPIROSIS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

In the near future, Agriculture Information Bulletin #394 entitiled "Leptospirosis Of Domestic Animals" will be forwarded to you. This has been printed by the Agricultural Research Service, USDA after preparation by the Leptospirosis Subcommittee of the United States Animal Health Association. Two Montana veterinarians served on this subcommittee, namely Dr. J. W. Glosser of the Montana Department of Livestock and Dr. H. G. Stoenner of Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Public Health Service, Hamilton.

These bulletins, when the supply has been received, will be sent out to each veterinarian and members of livestock committees working with the Animal Health Division.

NEW DEPUTY STATE VETERINARIANS

The following Deputy State Veterinarians were appointed September 2, 1976:

FAUST, William D., D.V.M..... Billings
LATHROP, H. Michael, D.V.M..... Choteau
SORENSON, L. W., D.V.M..... Williston, North Dakota

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR JULY 1976

The Laboratory accessions processed for the month of July, 1976 are as follows:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	86
Equine	31
Porcine	34
Ovine	4
Feline	14
Canine	36
Avian	13
Wildlife	51
Other	21
TOTAL	290

This compares with 227 accessions for the same period in 1975.

We have completed summer cleanup activities at the Laboratory;mornings in Bozeman are getting crisp, fall is in the air. Activities will start picking up rapidly. Through the efforts of Dr. Paul Holcomb and Dr. John Kopec, we have acquired a large, stainless steel biological hood, with filter. It has been installed in part of the old Chemistry section, and will be used primarily for Brucella abortus culturing. It is a valuable and welcome addition to our equipment. We plan to add an additional graduate Bacteriologist to the staff in October to handle the anticipated increase in brucella culturing.

Lead toxicity seems to run in cycles. In July, we diagnosed lead toxicity in five bovine cases and one equine problem. The source seems to vary, old car batteries still take their toll.

Out of seventeen species checked for Rabies, in which human exposure was a concern, two were found positive, both bovine. We cannot stress enough, that care must be exercised, in the field, when handling the bovine showing signs of personality change, bellowing, slobbering, and difficulty in swallowing and/or any combination of these signs. It would seem that the skunk is infecting the bovine population, and care must be taken. Veterinarians should warn clients of the danger.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Bat	15
Cat	3
Cattle	6
Chicken	6
Coyote	1
Dog	3
Duck	2
Fetus:	
Bovine	1
Goose	5
Gopher	2
Lion cub	1
Moose	1
Mountain goat	1
Raccoon	1
Robin	1
Skunk	9
Squirrel	1
Swine	7
Turkey	1
Weasel	1
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	68

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	9	89	1	99
Bluetongue CF	Cattle	3	237		240
" "	Sheep		101		101
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	Cattle		8		8
Brucella abortus agglutination	Canine		2		2
" " "	Cattle	188	21,661	182	22,031
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		1		1
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		1		1
" " "	Goat		5		5
" " "	Horse	1	4	8	13
" " "	Swine		36		36
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		19		19
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		265	13	278
Equine Encephalomyelitis - Eastern	Horse		1		1
" " - Venezuelan	"		1		1
" " - Western	"		1		1
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	"	4	619		623
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) CF	Cattle		23		23
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Canine		3		3
" " "	Cattle		61		61
" " "	Horse	8	15		23
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		5		5
Leptospira canicola MA	Canine		3		3
" " "	Cattle		61		61
" " "	Horse	1	22		23
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		5		5
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Canine		3		3
" " "	Cattle	4	57		61
" " "	Horse		23		23
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		5		5

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira hardjo MA	Canine		3		3
" " "	Cattle	4	57		61
" " "	Horse		23		23
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		5		5
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Canine		3		3
" " "	Cattle		61		61
" " "	Horse		23		23
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		5		5
Leptospira pomona MA	Canine		3		3
" " "	Cattle	12	49		61
" " "	Horse	5	18		23
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		5		5
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Canine		3		3
" " "	Cattle		61		61
" " "	Horse		23		23
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		5		5
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI$_3$) HA	Cattle		5		5
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		239	23,662	204	24,105

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
JULY, 1976

75 Veterinarians Reporting..... 29 Counties Reporting..... 35 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19
CATTLE:																
Actinobacillosis.....		2														
Actinomycosis.....			69										2			
Anaplasmosis.....										6						15
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....						1					1	1				
Blackleg.....																
Cancer eye.....	7	3	47	2									2		4	
Coccidiosis.....					1			1		12	1					20
Enterotoxemia.....																
Foot-rot.....	1					1				6					200	
Helminthiasis.....					3	1										
Infectious keratitis.							1			40			40		100	
Leptospirosis.....						2										
Malignant catarrhal fever.....																
Pulmonary emphysema..					3	2				3			3		6	
Rhinotracheitis.....						50		29								
Shipping fever.....					3	1		2			1					
Urolithiasis.....											1				2	
Virus diarrhea.....									1		1					
SHEEP:																
Contagious ecthyma...																
Enterotoxemia.....																
SWINE:																
Atrophic rhinitis....			2													
Erysipelas.....					1					15						
Virus Pneumonia.....																
HORSES:																
Encephalomyelitis....													2			
Infectious Anemia....				1												
Infectious rhinopneumonitis.....			18	2												
Influenza.....			11	4	40	10		12				1		2	100	
Strangles.....		14	3	7				6	10			4	1			
Tetanus.....																
DOGS:																
Coccidiosis.....																
Distemper.....	5	15	8	5	2	7	1	3		6	1				3	
Infectious hepatitis.		1		2						2						
Leptospirosis.....	1			1												
POULTRY:																
Chronic respiratory disease.....													5			

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES											
	20	21	22	23	24	27	38	39	42	43	44	49
CATTLE:												
Actinobacillosis	3											
Actinomycosis		1										
Anaplasmosis			3		6							
Bacillary hemoglobinuria												
Blackleg									1			
Cancer eye	7							1			2	
Coccidiosis			1			3						
Enterotoxemia												3
Foot-rot												
Helminthiasis						3						
Infectious keratitis												
Leptospirosis												
Malignant catarrhal fever									1			
Pulmonary emphysema			17									
Rhinotracheitis												
Shipping fever												
Urolithiasis												
Virus diarrhea					2	2	10					
SHEEP:												
Contagious ecthyma											150	
Enterotoxemia									20			
SWINE:												
Atrophic rhinitis						3						
Erysipelas								1				
Virus Pneumonia					1							
HORSES:												
Encephalomyelitis						1						
Infectious anemia												
Infectious rhinopneumonitis												
Influenza						22	12		55			16
Strangles			3					3				4
Tetanus					1							
DOGS:												
Coccidiosis					1							
Distemper	1		2							1		
Infectious hepatitis												
Leptospirosis						5						
POULTRY:												
Chronic respiratory disease												

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES		TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	52	56		
CATTLE:				
Actinobacillosis			5	2
Actinomycosis			72	5
Anaplasmosis			30	7
Bacillary hemoglobinuria			3	3
Blackleg		1	2	2
Cancer eye			75	11
Coccidiosis			39	8
Enterotoxemia			3	3
Foot-rot			208	13
Helminthiasis			7	3
Infectious keratitis			181	8
Leptospirosis			2	2
Malignant catarrhal fever			1	1
Pulmonary emphysema		3	37	12
Rhinotracheitis			79	2
Shipping fever			7	6
Urolithiasis		3	6	4
Virus diarrhea			16	7
SHEEP:				
Contagious ecthyma			150	1
Enterotoxemia			20	1
SWINE:				
Atrophic rhinitis			5	2
Erysipelas			17	3
Virus Pneumonia			1	1
HORSES:				
Encephalomyelitis			3	3
Infectious anemia			1	1
Infectious rhinopneumonitis			20	6
Influenza		1	286	116
Strangles		2	57	28
Tetanus			1	1
DOGS:				
Coccidiosis			1	1
Distemper	3		63	35
Infectious hepatitis			5	5
Leptospirosis			7	6
POULTRY:				
Chronic respiratory disease			5	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS			1,416	310

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENTS
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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

R. M. SIMONS, CHAIRMAN ..... TURNER
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ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - AUGUST, 1976

BACKTAGS TO BE APPLIED BY MARKETS

Since the initiation of a local backtag program for identification of cows going to slaughter from Beaverhead County of Montana in August 1957, the Montana Department of Livestock, and its earlier predecessor the Livestock Sanitary Board, have backtagged Montana cows and bulls, two years of age and over, that might be or were destined for out-of-state slaughter or resale points. Most of those years United States Department of Agriculture participated in the national Market Cattle Identification (MCI) program by furnishing the backtags and glue and half of the backtagging employees. In 1975 with the resurgence of brucellosis in Montana, U.S.D.A. personnel were channelled into herd testing from market backtagging, a change of duties that had already taken place in many states. In Montana, this created a void in seven markets that the Department of Livestock had to fill with full-time salaried backtaggers, per-tag contract backtaggers or per-diem backtaggers. With no special funding to augment this increase in costs, the Board of Livestock acted with unanimity in May to withdraw further support of backtag application to cows and bulls in markets on September 1, 1976.

Already some private buyers and country shippers were applying backtags, for with them like with the livestock markets, shipments of mixed ownership cattle from the first point of consolidation, destined for slaughter or resale in another state, must be identified with a backtag. It is the shippers responsibility to comply with Section 71.18 Code of Federal Regulations.

Effective September 1, 1976 all backtags as required by the C.F.R. for identification of cattle moving interstate to slaughter or for resale will be applied by the Montana shipper or his agent. Shipments of cattle direct to slaughter by a single owner from his ranch are not required to be identified with the backtag. However, if two or more ownerships or brands of cattle not originating from the same herd are assembled and mingled for shipment to an out-of-state slaughter point violations will probably be cited and federal penalties applied.

Some markets will use their regular help for backtagging. Others, we are told will contract for the backtagging by individuals. A service charge tariff can be requested of U.S.D.A. Packers & Stockyards Administration to defray this cost in some circumstances as an additional tariff charged by the market.

BOARD OF LIVESTOCK ACTS ON MVMA LABORATORY COMMITTEE REQUESTS

The Montana Veterinary Medical Association Laboratory Committee, chaired by Dr. Robert Brophy, met at the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman July 12, 1976. That ten man committee of veterinarians, after discussing numerous and varied factors relating to the improvement of diagnostic laboratory service to the veterinarian and his client, made three recommendations to the Board of Livestock.

Those three recommendations were carried to the Board of Livestock by the Administrator of the Animal Health Division at the Boards meeting on July 14, 1976. The recommendations and the Boards actions follow:

Distribution of Owner's Copy of Form SV-2A and SV-2B and Form SV-51 On Test Results in Certain Cases

The submitting veterinarian have the option of requesting, in certain cases, by so indicating on the remarks area of the Form SV-43 "Request For Laboratory Examination" or Form SV-2A "Serology Report" that the laboratory results on the Coggins Test (Form SV-2A & SV-2B) and certain other results on Form SV-51's "Final Laboratory Report" be returned to him and not to the owner. In such submissions the laboratory would return the owners copy of the Form SV-2A and SV-2B with the veterinarians copy to the veterinarian. In the use of the Form SV-43 or SV-51, the laboratory would withhold results on the owners copy, insert with typewriter or stamp "the laboratory results have been forwarded today to the veterinarian submitting the specimens. Please contact him for interpretation of the results". The Form SV-51 owners copy would then be forwarded to the owner.

Board Action: Unanimous adoption that these procedures be pursued. The effective date for this change will be September 1, 1976.

Recommendation On Diagnostic Laboratory Survey

A study committee from the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians be requested to make a survey of the Diagnostic Laboratory of the Animal Health Division for the purpose of making long-term recommendations for optimum development of the Diagnostic Laboratory.

Board Action: Adopted and the request be made for the survey as early as possible. It is hoped in consideration of costs, that the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians study committee will be made up of members of the western United States.

Recommendation On Eliminating the Accession Fee Charge On Coggins Test

The $4.00 Accession fee on EIA Coggins test on horses be eliminated and that the test fee of $6.00 on native horses and $10.00 on non-resident horses be the total charges on each horse.

Board Action: This recommendation was tabled until the changes involved could be considered by the Livestock Industry Laboratory Study Committee that had taken affirmative action like that of the MVMA Committee in adopting the laboratory fee schedule in May 1975. These fee charges are included in Department of Livestock Montana Administrative Code rules and to change them there will be required the time consuming notice to the public with possible hearing procedures. No resistance to lowering these fees is anticipated but it is important to realize that the changes will not come about promptly.

NEW DEPUTY STATE VETERINARIANS

The following Deputy State Veterinarians were appointed July 21, 1976:

John P. Murphy, D.V.M..... Deer Lodge
William S. Peebles, D.V.M..... Havre

Carolyn McLarty, D.V.M..... Great Falls
Michael Tarrier, D.V.M..... Billings
John Lee Brown, D.V.M..... Glasgow
Ronald C. Nelson, D.V.M..... Glasgow

The following Deputy State Veterinarians were appointed August 4, 1976:

David A. Black, D.V.M..... Ennis
Gerald P. Kitto, D.V.M..... Whitehall
Thomas F. Cooley, D.V.M..... Libby

LICENSED VETERINARY TECHNICIANS MAY DO CERTAIN OFFICIAL DUTIES

In the 1975 Montana Legislative Session, the Montana Veterinary Practice Act was amended considerably to permit the licensing of veterinary technicians and to stipulate the practices that they would be allowed to pursue in the employ of a Montana licensed veterinarian. The Montana Board of Veterinarians in the Montana Department of Professional and Occupational Licensing have developed rules defining in greater detail, the scope of permissable veterinary technician practice.

At the request of the Montana Board of Livestock and of numerous veterinarians, provisions for appointment and methods for participation in official veterinary service were sought for veterinary technicians in two areas. It was believed that the technicians licensed in Montana could serve appropriately in the brucellosis vaccination task force and in certain livestock markets in the pre-sale inspection of livestock in the market.

So that our Montana cattle producers and Montana Veterinarians as well as state veterinarians of the other states may know the details and safeguards applying to the appointment for two functions the "Provisions For Appointment" are reproduced on the accompanying pages 4 and 5. Applications for appointment are available from the State Veterinarian's office in Helena.

PROVISIONS FOR APPOINTMENT
OF
VETERINARY TECHNICIAN FOR OFFICIAL
BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION
AND/OR
PRE-SALE MARKET INSPECTION

Animal Health Division, Department of Livestock
* *

I. CONDITIONS FOR APPOINTMENT

1. The applicant shall be a veterinary technician duly licensed in Montana in accordance with state law.

2. The applicant must have been acting in his capacity as a licensed veterinary technician as an employee of a veterinarian currently licensed in the State of Montana, who has also been designated as a Deputy State Veterinarian of the Department of Livestock. Such employment must have continued for a minimum of four (4) months prior to the date of application.

3. The applicant shall file a completed application with the Department of Livestock on forms supplied by the Department. The application shall be signed by the applicant and by the veterinarian who is his employer. The employing veterinarian must certify that he approves of the designation of his employee to perform official acts and that he will accept responsibility for directing the veterinary technician in the performance of those acts.

4. The applicant must demonstrate to a veterinarian employed full-time by the Department of Livestock or by Veterinary Services, USDA, that he is:

   (a) With respect to official vaccination:

      (1) proficient in the proper mixing and injection of the specified vaccine;

      (2) proficient and accurate in making estimates of age of animals to be officially vaccinated;

      (3) proficient and accurate in applying official identificiation to vaccinated animals and in preparing the proper record keeping materials; and

   (b) With respect to officaialpre-sale inspection of animals at licensed livestock markets:

      (1) qualified by experience and skill to detect diseased or distressed animals by virtue of signs, lesions, attitudes, physical distress, or other overt indicia of illness.

II. OFFICIAL ACTS PERFORMABLE ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK BY DESIGNATED VETERINARY TECHNICIANS

A designated veterinary technician may:

1. Officially vaccinate and identify cattle eligible for brucellosis vaccination in his employers practice area and to the clients of record of that veterinarian, and/or

2. Officially inspect livestock at a licensed livestock market prior to sale to detect diseased or distressed animals. It shall be the duty of the veterinary technician to inform the deputy state veterinarian under whose direction he is performing the official pre-sale inspection of the presence, identity, and location of any such animals as soon as possible. The inspection performed by that veterinary technician cannot be the inspection basis for issuing any form of official health certification.

3. Complete and sign appropriate departmental report forms. Any form so prepared must be countersigned by his employer.

4. The appointed veterinary technician cannot accept direct payment for services rendered except by check made payable to the deputy state veterinarian who is his employer.

In the discretion of his employer, and the Montana Department of Livestock a veterinary technician may be designated to perform only pre-sale market inspection or only official vaccinations.

III. DURATION OF APPOINTMENT

The appointment shall remain active and valid so long as:

1. The Veterinary Technician remains in the employee of the Deputy State Veterinarian whose name appeared on the joint application.

2. The Veterinary Technician and the Deputy State Veterinarian remain in good standing and properly licensed in Montana.

3. The Veterinary Technician and Deputy State Veterinarian are not found to be in violation of the Department of Livestock Rules or Orders or Directives issued by the Board of Livestock or the State Veterinarian.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR JUNE 1976

The total accessions for June 1976 by species were as follows:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	101
Equine	39
Porcine	10
Ovine	10
Feline	11
Canine	46
Avian	6
Wildlife	32
Other	16
TOTAL	271

June is usually the "slowest" month of the year for the Laboratory. It is a good month to allow for staff vacations. A number of the staff have been on vacation, including Dr. Quinn, who also attended the annual meeting of the International Pig Veterinary Society at Ames, Iowa. He reports an outstanding meeting with a huge attendance. Dr. Ford was able to attend the meeting of the American Animal Hospital Association in California, while on vacation.

During June, 56 specimens were examined for rabies. Ten positive FA tests were observed, one in bovine, and 9 in skunks. No human exposure was involved in any of the cases.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Bat	4
Bear	1
Cat	4
Cattle	9
Chicken	7
Coyote	2
Fetus:	
Bovine	3
Porcine	1
Mouse	2
Raccoon	3
Sheep	2
Skunk	12
Swine	8
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	58

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	2	431	1	434
Bluetongue CF	Cattle		470	1	471
" "	Sheep		105	1	106
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	Cattle		44		44
	Bison		2		2
Brucella abortus agglutination	Cattle	133	26,282	326	26,741
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		3		3
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		21		21
" " "	Goat		10		10
" " "	Horse		3		3
" " "	Swine		29		29
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.)	"		11		11
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		65		65
Brucella canis agglutination	Dog		2		2
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		58		58
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse	1	613		614
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) CF	Cattle	3	49		52
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Cattle		78		78
" " "	Horse	1	3		4
Leptospira canicola MA	Cattle		78		78
" "	Horse		4		4
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Cattle		78		78
" " "	Horse		4		4
Leptospira hardjo MA	Cattle	1	77		78
" " "	Horse		4		4
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Cattle	2	76		78
" " "	Horse		4		4
Leptospira pomona MA	Cattle	8	70		78
" " "	Horse	1	3		4
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Cattle		78		78
" " "	Horse		4		4
Parainfluenza3 (PI_3) HA	Cattle	1	36		37
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		153	28,795	329	29,277

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
JUNE, 1976

63 Veterinarians Reporting..... 33 Counties Reporting..... 37 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
CATTLE:	1	2	3	4	7	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	18	19	20	24
Actinobacillosis....			3													
Actinomycosis.....			52			74			9							
Anaplasmosis.....																
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....										3						
Blackleg.....					1					20						
Bovine Respiratory Disease.....						3	6			16	1					
Cancer eye.....	3	3	52		2	10	2								8	
Coccidiosis.....						5	2			22	2		8	1		
Diphtheria.....						5	3						4			
Enterotoxemia.....							6									
Foot-rot.....						2										
Helminthiasis.....										103	3					1
Infectious keratitis					50											
Leptospirosis.....							1									
Polioencephalomalacia.....								6								
Pulmonary emphysema.			1									1				
Rhinotracheitis.....							27			1					32	
Urolithiasis.....	1		1				1			1	1					
Virus Diarrhea.....							4			2					2	
White Muscle Disease					1											
SHEEP:																
Contagious ecthyma..																
Enterotoxemia.....							6			3						
Urolithiasis.....																
White Muscle Disease												1				
SWINE:																
Atrophic rhinitis...										2					1	
Dysentery.....							1			7						
Erysipelas.....					2					15					1	
HORSES:																
Infectious Anemia...							1									
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis.....				3						17		2				
Influenza.....				12			15			45	8	2	24		30	
Strangles.....		3	5				6									
DOGS:																
Distemper.....	2	21	6	2	7	1				4	3	1	4		1	
Infectious hepatitis																
Leptospirosis.....				2												
POULTRY:																
Chronic Respiratory Disease.....												6				
Gumbro.....					2											

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES													
	25	26	27	29	30	31	33	36	37	39	40	41	44	47
CATTLE:														
Actinobacillosis														
Actinomycosis														
Anaplasmosis				3								4		
Bacillary hemoglobinuria														
Blackleg														
Bovine Respiratory Disease														
Cancer eye				2			1			1				
Coccidiosis	1		2							1				
Diphtheria														
Enterotoxemia														
Foot-rot														
Helminthiasis														
Infectious keratitis														
Leptospirosis														
Polioencephalomalacie														
Pulmonary emphysema														
Rhinotracheitis									1					
Urolithiasis	1		3	1						1				2
Virus Diarrhea														
White Muscle Disease														
SHEEP:														
Contagious ecthyma														
Enterotoxemia			3							1				
Urolithiasis			1											
White Muscle Disease														
SWINE:														
Atrophic rhinitis														
Dysentery									20					
Erysipelas		5												
HORSES:														
Infectious Anemia														
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis														
Influenza		150	30					5		6	250		4	
Strangles	1		1			25				10				
DOGS:														
Distemper			2		9								1	2
Infectious hepatitis			1											
Leptospirosis			2											
POULTRY:														
Chronic Respiratory Disease														
Gumbro														

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES 50	52	53	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:					
Actinobacillosis				3	3
Actinomycosis				135	56
Anaplasmosis				7	3
Bacillary hemoglobinuria				3	3
Blackleg				21	2
Bovine Respiratory Disease				26	12
Cancer eye	1			85	77
Coccidiosis				44	15
Diphtheria				12	12
Enterotoxemia				6	4
Foot-rot				2	1
Helminthiasis				107	17
Infectious keratitis				50	50
Leptospirosis				1	1
Polioencephalomalacia				6	1
Pulmonary emphysema				2	2
Rhinotracheitis				61	8
Urolithiasis			1	12	11
Virus diarrhea				10	8
White Muscle Disease				1	1
SHEEP:					
Contagious ecthyma	2			2	1
Enterotoxemia				13	5
Urolithiasis				1	1
White Muscle Disease				1	1
SWINE:					
Atrophic rhinitis				3	3
Dysentery				28	4
Erysipelas				23	8
HORSES:					
Infectious Anemia				1	1
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis				22	12
Influenza				581	224
Strangles				51	31
DOGS:					
Distemper				66	66
Infectious hepatitis				1	1
Leptospirosis				4	4
POULTRY:					
Chronic Respiratory Disease				6	1
Gumbro				2	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS				1399	651

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

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STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - JULY, 1976

BOVINE BRUCELLOSIS IN MONTANA-STATUS REPORT
Fiscal Year 1976
James W. Glosser, D.V.M.

During the fiscal year 1976, significant changes in the direction for eradication and surveillance of bovine brucellosis were instituted due to a resurgence of the disease in Montana. The following overview, using comparisions with the previous fiscal years when appropriate, attempts to reflect the major changes.

In Fiscal Year 1976, a cumulative total of 139 herds were quarantined because of brucellosis reactors compared to 72 herds in fiscal year 1975 - a 96 percent increase. A six percent increase in the number of reactors was noted as 2,469 were reported in 1976 compared to 1,986 in 1975. Much of these increases resulted from the implementation of new rules adopted by the Board of Livestock pertaining to required test on the change of ownership in cattle. That rule and others became effective November 4, 1975, and since that date 118,628 cattle (6,660 lots) have been tested. This testing has been responsible for the detection of 75 reactors in 29 herds, none of which were herds where slaughter (MCI) reactors have been detected.

The import rule requiring a 30-60 day retest of cows imported from states or provinces where brucellosis infection still exists has proven to be a valuable tool in preventing secondary spread of the disease. To date, of 190 import consignments, reactors or suspects were detected in four consignments. This retest provision prevented the unnecessary testing of several native herds and avoided secondary spread of the infection into clean Montana cattle.

The number of officially vaccinated calves rose 18 percent in Fiscal Year 1976 compared to Fiscal Year 1975, since official vaccination certificates are on file in the Helena office for 353,693 calves in 1976. These data suggest that Montana producers vaccinated approximately 49 percent of the total 1975 heifer crop and, therefore, took heed to the alert from departmental personnel related to the resurgence of brucellosis. Moreover, Montana stockmen used approximately 8.8 percent of the total strain 19 vaccine produced in the United States within the last year.

Misuse (over-age and/or owner vaccination) of strain 19 vaccination continues to offer the greatest challenge and is the major deterent to the eradication of brucellosis in Montana. For example, of the 6,660 lots of cattle tested due to change of ownership, 248 lots contained one or more "suspects" that required additional testing and herd investigation. In most instances, the suspects were eventually identified as over-age vaccinates. Subsequent retests of these suspects rendered serologic information that remain equivocal; therefore, many were required to be slaughtered for laboratory cultural studies to render judgement as to the brucellosis status of that herd of origin. Moreover, of the 63 quarantined herds existing in April 1976, where reactors were slaughtered, 20 (32 percent) were considered to be due to misuse of strain 19 vaccine. It is obvious that such misuse of strain 19 vaccine by these very few stockmen and veterinarians must cease if unnecessary quarantines and interference with commerce in the sale of cattle is to be prevented in the future.

At this point, and experience, it appears that the resurgence of brucellosis seen in the summer of 1975 was a true signal and index of infection. It must be emphasized that the true extent of infection has not as yet been defined. This may be realized in one year's experience with the change-of-ownership test. Those requirements will serve the maximum benefit and detection of brucellosis in the approaching complete fall shipping season,as was not the case in 1975 by preventing the sale of diseased animals to the unsuspecting owners of clean herds.

SWINE-TYPE INFLUENZA

The following is extracted from CDC Veterinary Public Health Notes, May 1976 and an article of that title. It is looked to as an answer to veterinarians and the public who might be unfortunately associating influenza with that species and its products.

> "During the 1975-76 influenza season an outbreak of "swine-type flu" (A/New Jersery/76) in military recruits stationed at Fort Dix,New Jersey, was identified. The virus isolated in this outbreak represented a major antigenic shift, which suggests the possibility of another cyclic pandemic such as occurred in 1957 and 1968. This most recent antigenic shift is unique in that the new virus is closely related to the influenza viruses that have circulated in swine for decades. It is this similarity of the new virus to classic swine influenza viruses that has caused the public to be concerned about the potential hazard from swine and swine products to man.
>
> Recent surveillance has indicated that true swine influenza continues to circulate in swine herds just as it has for decades with no recognized changes in virulence or distribution. Persons with frequent exposure to swine,such as swine veterinary practitioners,swine producers, and abattoir workers, have a higher rate of antibody to swine influenza virus than persons not in contact with swine, as was demonstrated in studies over a decade ago. The swine influenza viruses are apparently of low pathogenicity for man, and most infections result in no clinical illness although persons in close contact with swine frequently develop influenza antibody. Thus, contact with swine or swine products has not been demonstrated to increase the risk of exposure to, or infection with, highly virulent influenza viruses. By the same token no epidemiologic association has been identified between persons infected with the A/New Jersey "swine-type" virus and degree of contact with swine or swine products. Thus, the A/New Jersey influenza is a human disease, and person-to-person spread is the expected mode of transmission."

HOG CHOLERA VACCINE SUSPECTED IN NEW ENGLAND OUTBREAK

Since late February when hog cholera was diagnosed in New Jersey, epidemiologists have sought and expressed theories as to the source of the disease in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. All of the four state quarantines on swine and premises have now been released. Indemnities amounting to about $2,400,000 were paid on approximately 20,000 swine on 51 premises.

"Veterinary Preventive Medicine", Vol. 1 of May 26, 1976 sent from the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Richmond, Virginia carried the following paragraphs:

> "Deputy Administrator John Hejl of USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services says animal health officials have evidence that hog cholera vaccine was being sold in the New England area. "We don't have all the facts nailed down yet. We are continuing an investigation in this area." Dr. Hejl said, adding: "I was shocked when I learned that vaccines may have been used. The reason we stopped their use more than six years ago was because we knew that in some cases they could actually introduce hog cholera into a herd. Also, vaccines mask infection, making it difficult to spot the disease before it has a chance to spread to other herds. Vaccines could jeopardize the whole state-federal hog cholera eradication campaign. Their use could cause continued outbreaks of this serious swine disease, which in turn would delay eradication, threaten the pork supply of this country and cut off potential export markets for U.S. pork."
>
> Vaccines were restricted as part of the national program to eradicate hog cholera in mid-1969 because they were causing extensive problems and there was no need for protection they might afford. Considerable progress in eliminating hog cholera has been made since then, with only five isolated outbreaks of the disease in the past two and a half years."

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR MAY 1976

The breakdown of accessions processed in May by specie is as follows:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	229
Equine	45
Porcine	25
Ovine	6
Feline	11
Canine	40
Avian	12
Wildlife	31
Other	15
TOTAL	414

Fifty-one specimens, in which both human exposure and nonhuman exposure were involved, were processed for rabies by the FA technique. Seven of these, all nonhuman exposure and wildlife species, were found to be positive.

The Laboratory Manual, offering information about selection, collection, and submission of specimens to the laboratory has been in the process of being prepared and published since 1973. After much delay, it appears that it will be published in a loose-leaf form and distributed this summer. We are hopeful that it will prove informative and useful,and will be used.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Bat	1
Bison	1
Cat	3
Cattle	9
Chicken	6
Dog	1
Elk	1
Fetus:	
Bovine	2
Goose	1
Mouse	6
Sheep	1
Skunk	7
Swine	12
Weasel	1
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	52

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle		356	1	357
Bluetongue CF	Cattle		269	1	270
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	Cattle	6	111		117
Brucella abortus agglutination	Cattle	263	30,870	525	31,658
" " "	Elk		52		52
" " "	Goat		83		83
" " "	Horse	1			1
" " "	Human		1		1
" " "	Swine		11		11
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.)	"		17		17
Brucella canis agglutination	Dog		1		1
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		109		109
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse	1	781		782
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) CF	Cattle	4	115		119
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Cattle	2	307		309
" " "	Goat		3		3
" " "	Horse		8		8
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira canicola MA	Cattle		309		309
" " "	Goat		3		3
" " "	Horse		8		8
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Cattle	1	308		309
" " "	Goat		3		3
" " "	Horse		8		8
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira hardjo MA	Cattle	23	286		309
" " "	Goat		3		3
" " "	Horse		8		8
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Cattle	1	308		309
" " "	Goat		3		3
" " "	Horse		8		8
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		12		12

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira pomona MA	Cattle	34	275		309
" " "	Goat		3		3
" " "	Horse		8		8
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		12		12
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Cattle	4	305		309
" " "	Goat		3		3
" " "	Horse		8		8
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		12		12
Parainfluenza3 (PI_3) HA	Cattle	8	31		39
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		348	35,080	527	35,955

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
MAY, 1976

79 Veterinarians Reporting..... 31 Counties Reporting..... 30 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	18	21	24	26	27
CATTLE:																
Actinobacilliosis....		8					1									
Actinomycosis.....			64					3								
Blackleg.....			3													
Bovine Respiratory Disease.....			200	2	3			2				2			25	
Cancer eye.....	2	7	48				2	7				3	2			
Coccidiosis.....		1		3	2							20				4
Foot-rot.....		2			3			1								
Helminthiasis.....											200					
Infectious keratitis.						30										
Leptospirosis.....								6								
Mastitis.....			11													
Pneumonia.....						6										
Poison: Lead.....						15										
Pulmonary emphysema..														3		
Rhinotracheitis.....										100					4	
Urolithiasis.....	3	1	3									2				3
Vibriosis.....					1											
Virus diarrhea.....									4		1					
SHEEP:																
Contagious ecthyma...												200				
Enterotoxemia.....												10				6
Tetanus.....									6							
SWINE:																
Dysentery.....																
Erysipelas.....																
Transmissable Gastroenteritis.									10							
HORSES:																
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis		9		5										1		
Influenza.....	10	19		16	4		18				17	3				10
Leptospirosis.....								1								
Strangles.....		5	6	1				5		6	2	2				2
DOGS:																
Distemper.....	8	39		4							4	2	2			2
Leptospirosis.....				2												1

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES													
	29	30	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	47	48	50	51	52
CATTLE:														
Actinobacilliosis....														
Actinomycosis.....				2										
Blackleg.....														
Bovine Respiratory Disease.....							2	2						
Cancer eye.....				9								1		
Coccidiosis.....			53				1	55						
Foot-rot.....														
Helminthiasis.....	2			5										
Infectious keratitis.														
Leptospirosis.....														
Mastitis.....														
Pneumonia.....														
Pulmonary emphysema..								1						
Rhinotracheitis.....														
Urolithiasis.....						2			2					2
Vibriosis.....														
Virus diarrhea.....				1										
Poison: Lead.....														
SHEEP:														
Contagious ecthyma...				2										
Enterotoxemia.....				1										
Tetanus.....														
SWINE:														
Dysentery.....							1							
Erysipelas.....				1				2						200
Transmissable Gastroenteritis.														
HORSES:														
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis														
Influenza.....			6	5	12			5						2
Leptospirosis.....														
Strangles.....													1	
DOGS:														
Distemper.....		19	1							1				
Leptospirosis.....														

DISEASES AND SPECIES		TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:	56		
Actinobacilliosis		9	9
Actinomycosis		69	69
Blackleg	1	4	2
Bovine Respiratory Disease		238	22
Cancer eye		81	81
Coccidiosis		139	12
Foot-rot		7	7
Helminthiasis		207	6
Infectious keratitis		30	2
Leptospirosis		6	1
Mastitis		11	11
Pneumonia		6	1
Pulmonary emphysema		4	3
Rhinotracheitis		104	6
Urolithiasis		18	16
Vibriosis		1	1
Virus diarrhea		6	6
Poison: Lead		15	1
SHEEP:			
Contagious ecthyma		202	4
Enterotoxemia		17	4
Tetanus		6	2
SWINE:			
Dysentery		1	1
Erysipelas		203	3
Transmissable Gastroenteritis		10	1
HORSES:			
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis		15	12
Influenza		127	92
Leptospirosis		1	1
Strangles		30	19
DOGS:			
Distemper		82	81
Leptospirosis		3	3
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS		1651	478

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENTS

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JUN 15 1976

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

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ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - JUNE, 1976

NEW MONTANA ANIMAL IMPORT RULES

The Montana Department of Livestock, Animal Health Division has pursued required procedures to amend rules relating to the importation of livestock and other animals and poultry into the state. A review of those rule changes was included in the April Newsletter.

With this June issued, a copy of the complete Montana Import Rules is enclosed. These rules become effective June 5, 1976 and contain some major changes. They include broad amendments in brucellosis requirements, reduced tuberculin testing applying only to dairy cattle and all cattle from states with M. bovis quarantined herds in past 6 months, permit and dipping of cattle from states having scabies quarantines in past 6 months and negative Coggins test on equine 6 months of age and older in previous 6 months. Other lesser changes have been applied to wild animals on permit basis only, to rabies vaccination requirements on dogs. The sale of any rabies biologic is prohibited except to a licensed veterinarian or public health agency.

These new "rules", as they are now termed by Montana law, represent the most reasonable and effective measures that can be adopted in this period for prevention of animal disease introduction to our herds and flocks and to provide some public health benefits.

PUBLISHING CODE RULES AND LABORATORY MANUAL

The Animal Health Division of the Montana Department of Livestock intends to publish by July 15, 1976 the Montana Diagnostic Laboratory Manual and those copies of the Montana Administrative Code Rules applying to the Disease Control Bureau of this Department.

The "Laboratory Manual" has been prepared and amended during the last 2 years. It will serve as a valuable reference for Montana veterinarians for the selection, collection, preparation and shipment of specimens and bloods or sera that will support meaningful diagnostic assistance. It can also serve the Department and the Diagnostic Laboratory Bureau with better professional relations in trying to achieve the best possible results for the energies extended by the veterinarians and our staff members.

The "Code" rules have not been printed in such supply as to allow the Department to supply deputized veterinarians in the state these rules as a replacement for the old regulations used until December 31, 1972. Embarrassing it has been to issue regulations of that era to newly appointed Deputy State Veterinarians.

It is planned that the "Laboratory Manual" and the "Rules" will be forwarded to the Deputy State Veterinarians of Montana in loose leaf form (small size) which will fit into a three ring cover.

BULLETIN "BRUCELLOSIS MAN AND CATTLE"

A new three way fold bulletin entitled "Brucellosis Man and Cattle" has been released and a copy is enclosed with this letter. Publication costs were sponsored by the Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State University and the Montana Department of Livestock.

The authors of this bulletin are James W. Glosser, D.V.M., Chief Deputy State Veterinarian and Montana Public Health Veterinarian and Martin D. Skinner, M.D., Chief, Preventive Health Services Bureau, Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. These Montana men have very capably edited a treatise of brucellosis that is interesting and informative. It gives the reader a review of the commen sense measures for protecting animal and public health.

Copies are available from this office if you wish same for distribution, meetings or your waiting room.

MONTANA COUNTY CANINE RABIES QUARANTINES BEING REVISED

Skunk rabies was first identified in Montana in 1964 in Carter County, in the southeastern corner of the state. Beginning with that incident and continuing to June of 1976, there have been 22 of the 56 Montana counties in which rabies positive skunks have been collected.

In those earlier years, the canine population was placed under quarantine on a county wide basis with an Official Order by the State Veterinarian. This order required all dogs to be under quarantine in that county for 60 days and as much longer, in the judgment of the Department as seemed reasonable and necessary. It providied that canines properly immunized against rabies would be quarantine released 30 days following vaccination. Those official orders on dogs within the counties and more recently the Official Quarantine Orders have remained in effect in all skunk rabies endemic counties. This is in contrast to those counties in which rabies was identified only in domesticated animals in which cases, quarantines were released county-wide in 60 days or as soon as evidence indicated the disease was no longer present.

To accommodate the Departments "Code" needs under the Montana Administrative Procedures Act, all previous Official Orders on canine quarantines in counties will be rescinded and new official quarantine orders will be invoked. The importance of maintaining dog quarantine provisions on counties with endemic wildlife rabies has been shown in several instances. It supports municipal and county authority in maintaining more complete canine vaccination and stray control, particularily where new urban or mushrooming community developments occur.

VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT CARDS

As you may have noticed, last months letter did not contain the Form SV-18 "Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report" card. Please make note that in this months letter you have received two cards, one dated May and the other dated June. Your return of these cards completed with the proper months report of diseases will be appreciated. The delay was due to the non-receipt of the cards from the printer.

66TH ANNUAL MEETING OF MVMA

The 66th Annual Meeting of the Montana Veterinary Medical Association meeting will be held June 24, 25 and 26, 1976 at the Fairmont Hot Springs Resort in Anaconda, Montana. Dr. S. E. Taylor, President encourages all to attend. See you there.

CORRECTION - VETERINARIAN'S ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

In your Monthly Letter dated May 1976 the Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report was incorrectly dated May 1976. This date should have been March 1976. If you will change that date, your set will be correctly dated. Please accept my apology for this error.

Jeanie Greenfield
Secretary to the Administrator

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR APRIL 1976

April was a busy month; a total of 532 accession were processed, broken down by species as follows:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	345
Equine	36
Porcine	15
Ovine	19
Feline	11
Canine	35
Avian	5
Wildlife	48
Other	18
TOTAL	532

A diagnosis was arrived at in 243 of the bovine cases. This is 70 percent, which is a commendable percentage. Much of the work involved calves, calving, brucellosis, and related problems. Brucella abortus was isolated out of 14 sets of slaughter tissues. Six Salmonella enteritidis isolates were made from scouring calves, and E. coli was incriminated in 50 other cases of neonatal diarrhea.

Eighteen specimens were examined by FA for rabies in which human exposure was involved. Fortunately all 18 were negative. Fifty-three specimens were examined for rabies in which no human exposure was involved. Sixteen of these were found to be positive, all skunks.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Cat	2
Cattle	28
Chicken	7
Dog	2
Elk	1
Fetus:	
Bovine	6
Equine	1
Ovine	2
Porcine	1
Horse	1
Mouse	4
Muskrat	2
Parakeet	1
Raccoon	3
Sheep	8
Skunk	12
Swine	7
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	88

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	7	679	5	691
Bluetongue CF	Cattle		842	5	847
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) SN	Cattle	13	144		157
Brucella abortus agglutination	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	315	25,101	487	25,903
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		14		14
" " "	Goat		11		11
" " "	Horse		1		1
" " "	Sheep		2		2
" " "	Swine		10		10
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.)	"		45		45
Brucella canis agglutination	Dog		1		1
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		86		86
" " "	Milk	1	1		2
" " "	Milk(Goat)		1		1
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse		670		670
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) SN	Cattle	20	148		168
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	3	278		281
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Elk		6		6
" " "	Horse	4	36		40
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Sheep		1		1
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira canicola MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle		281		281
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Elk		6		6
" " "	Horse		40		40
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Sheep		1		1
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle		281		281
" " "	Dog		1		1

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Elk		6		6
" " "	Horse	1	39		40
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Sheep		1		1
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira hardjo MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	12	269		281
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Elk		6		6
" " "	Horse		40		40
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Sheep		1		1
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	1	280		281
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Elk		6		6
" " "	Horse		40		40
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Sheep		1		1
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira pomona MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	32	249		281
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Elk		6		6
" " "	Horse	2	38		40
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Sheep		1		1
" " "	Swine		1		1
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle		281		281
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Elk		6		6

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Horse		40		40
" " "	Human		3		3
" " "	Sheep		1		1
" " "	Swine		1		1
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle	16	58		74
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		427	30,098	497	31,022

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
APRIL, 1976

85 Veterinarians Reporting..... 29 Counties Reporting..... 41 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES														
CATTLE:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	18	19	20
Abortion.....													15		
Actinobacillosis.....		2											1		
Actinomycosis.....			70				1				2				2
Anaplasmosis.....															
Blackleg.....			3			1								1	
Bovine Respiratory Disease.....			300										3		
Cancer eye.....		1	52								4				11
Coccidiosis.....					3		20				24				1
Diphtheria.....						4									
Enterotoxemia.....															
Foot-rot.....	2														
Grass Tetany.....								2							
Helminthiasis.....							20					1			
Infectious Keratitis.....	5														
Intermandibular Phelegmon															4
Leptospirosis.....		2		1											
Malignant Edema.....									3						3
Mycotic Abortion.....															
Pneumoenteritis.....						75									
Pulmonary emphysema.....								2							
Rhinotracheitis.....												30	4		
Urolithiasis.....		1	2	1		2		2			1				
Vibriosis.....															
Virus diarrhea.....		3										1			
Weak Calf Syndrome.....													10		
White Muscle Disease.....												1			
SHEEP:															
Coccidiosis.....															
Contagious Ecthyma.....						120							40		
Enteritis: E. Coli.....						4									
Enterotoxemia.....															
Tetanus.....									6						
Vibriosis.....										150					
White Muscle Disease.....												20			
SWINE:															
Erysipelas.....															
HORSES:															
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis....															
Influenza.....					2	4						1			
Strangles.....		21	4								3				
DOGS:															
Distemper.....	7	18	7	9	4	1	4				2		4	1	4
Infectious hepatitis.....		3	2								1				
Leptospirosis.....		1				1									
POULTRY:															
Chronic Respiratory Disease.....						1									

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES												
	23	24	26	27	34	37	39	42	43	47	48	49	51
CATTLE:													
Abortion													
Actinobacillosis									4				
Actinomycosis													
Anaplasmosis		1											
Blackleg													
Bovine Respiratory Disease		26		20		10			15				
Cancer eye							1						
Coccidiosis		25	1	1		1			2				
Diphtheria													
Enterotoxemia									3				
Foot-rot													
Grass Tetany													
Helminthiasis	7	4					2						
Infectious Keratitis													
Intermandibular Phelegmon													
Leptospirosis						1							
Malignant Edema													
Mycotic Abortion						1							
Pneumoenteritis													
Pulmonary emphysema	1				1					1		2	
Rhinotracheitis		60				1							
Urolithiasis	1	5		4		1		2					1
Vibriosis			1			15							
Virus diarrhea				4	2					12			
Weak Calf Syndrome													
White Muscle Disease													
SHEEP:													
Coccidiosis			1										
Contagious Ecthyma				10									
Enteritis: E. Coli													
Enterotoxemia							1	1					
Tetanus													
Vibriosis													
White Muscle Disease													
SWINE:													
Erysipelas											6		
HORSES:													
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis	1												
Influenza				6			3		10				
Strangles	1			1					2				
DOGS:													
Distemper				1				1		2		3	
Infectious hepatitis													
Leptospirosis				4									
POULTRY:													
Chronic Respiratory Disease													

DISEASES AND SPECIES		TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:	56		
Abortion		15	3
Actinobacillosis		7	4
Actinomycosis		75	75
Anaplasmosis		1	1
Blackleg		5	3
Bovine Respiratory Disease	16	390	20
Cancer eye		69	69
Coccidiosis		78	10
Diphtheria		4	3
Enterotoxemia		3	2
Foot-rot		2	2
Grass Tetany		2	2
Helminthiasis		34	9
Infectious Keratitis		5	5
Intermandibular Phelegmon		4	4
Leptospirosis		4	3
Malignant Edema		6	4
Mycotic Abortion		1	1
Pneumoenteritis		75	26
Pulmonary emphysema		7	6
Rhinotracheitis		95	7
Urolithiasis		23	20
Vibriosis		16	2
Virus diarrhea		22	7
Weak Calf Syndrome		10	4
White Muscle Disease		1	1
SHEEP:			
Coccidiosis		1	1
Contagious Ecthyma	3	173	7
Enteritis: E. Coli		4	3
Enterotoxemia		2	2
Tetanus		6	2
Vibriosis		150	1
White Muscle Disease		20	3
SWINE:			
Erysipelas		6	1
HORSES:			
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis		1	1
Influenza		26	12
Strangles		32	13
DOGS:			
Distemper	8	76	76
Infectious hepatitis		6	4
Leptospirosis		6	6
POULTRY:			
Chronic Respiratory Disease		1	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS		1464	426

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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NOV 1 1976

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - MAY, 1976

CHRONIC POST-VACCINAL BVD
D. P. Ferlicka, D.V.M.

In late March Dr. H. A. Michael reported seeing the fourth case of a foot lesion of uncertain etiology best described as a "symmetrical separation" of the coronary band on all four feet in a feedlot of 3500 animals. No oral lesions were observed. Initial histopathology reported balloon degeneration suggesting a vesicular condition. Having concern for an emergency situation, although no gross vesicles were observed, an investigation was made into this problem by foreign animal disease diagnosticians from Helena (USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services and Department of Livestock). Two cases were available for investigation and diagnostic purposes. One was an asymptomatic, convalescent calf and the other a recent fatality that had been on and off various therapeutic regimens for six to eight weeks. Both animals showed a symmetrical "fissure" type lesion of all four feet. They had initially been detected as being lame and although the lesion in the recovered calf was marked, he travelled sound.

An autopsy of the dead calf revealed a single deep necrotic ulcer of the tongue and no other oral lesion. No eye lesions were observable. The esophagal mucosa was normal. The abomasal mucosa was congested and hemorrhagic with some areas showing foci tending toward ulceration. The lungs showed marked bilateral bronchopneumonia in a stage of grey hepatization with abscessation. This was judged as the cause of death. The intestinal mucosa was hemorrhagic,with the Peyers patches appearing white and devoid of any structure, and depleted, and non-functional. Mesenteric lymph nodes appeared normal, the ileocecal valve showed petechial hemorrhage; the rectal mucosa was normal.

Bronchial and mesenteric lymph nodes were collected and frozen for virus isolation along with whole blood from both animals. A duplicate set of bloods in OPG was taken. A complete set of paremchymatous organ tissues were put in formalin for histopatholgoy to supplement earlier effort.

The laboratory results were as follows:

> Seras tested by the serum neutralization tests were negative for vesicular stomatitis. All serum neutralization tests were negative for IBR. The serum specimen from the dead calf was negative for BVD antibodies. Noncytopathic BVD virus isolated from all tissues except tongue and convalescent blood..... Microscopic vesiculation observed in the epidermis, but not the type of lesions associated with bovine herpes mamillitis, vesicular stomatitis, or FMD. Parasitic (Stephanofilaria stilesi) and mycotic dermatitis observed.

These animals were routinely vaccinated on arrival at the lot for IBR, BVD, Clostridium septicum, chauvoei, novyi, and sordellii. Acute post-vaccinal BVD was expected to occur in this lot at a rate of 1%. This entity was diagnosed as chronic post-vaccinal BVD.

Addendum: No determination was made or is implied as to the nature of the BVD strain recovered; that is, natural or vaccine.

WEAK CALF SYNDROME SURVEILLANCE REPORT III

Much attention has been given to the perinatal disease, most often referred to as "Weak Calf Syndrome", in Montana since about 1967 and in many other states more recently. The causes of this complex syndrome are quite widespread in Montana. Veterinarians and cow-calf producers have this spring witnessed the best calving and lambing weather conditions of many years. This is in sharp contrast to the extreme stormy spring of 1975 and one in which disease and other combinations of stress had a great impact on the newborn calf.

Dr. D. P. Ferlicka,District Deputy State Veterinarian of this Department of Livestock has completed his third surveillance report on the "Study Of The Weak Calf Syndrome In Beef Cattle". As in his Report I for 1971-1973 and Report II for 1974, this material was assembled from questionnaires returned by owners of randomly selected ranches in Beaverhead and Ravalli counties. Dr. Ferlicka's summary in this most recent compilation reads:

"I. SUMMARY

In Ravalli County for 1975 the morbidity rate of perinatal disease increased to 17 percent from 15 percent in 1974, compared to a 1971-1975 average morbidity of 23 percent. The mortality rate for Ravalli County was up to 9 percent, the highest for either county for any year for which data is available and compared with a five year average of 7 percent. The case fatality rate for 1975 in Ravalli County showed the greatest change from 1974. This rate increases to 52 percent from 36 percent and compared to a five year average of 31 percent. This indicates a dire prognosis for calves sickening in the perinatal period.

Again the epidemic curves indicate the occurrence of Weak Calf Syndrome early in the perinatal disease experience with peak disease occuring beyond the peak WCS incidence. Some shifts are noted in total mortality peak compared to peak WCS. A two county comparison for 1975 is not possible because of insufficient data retrieved for Beaverhead County."

These reports are available on request from this Department. They have been mailed to cooperating stockmen and contributing veterinarians and to any other persons making previous requests.

PROPOSED RULES REQUIRING ANAPLASMOSIS AND BLUETONGUE TEST ON IMPORTED CATTLE REJECTED

The Board of Livestock announced to a meeting of livestock producers in Lewistown April 7, 1976 that they were rejecting the proposed import rule changes requiring anaplasmosis and bluetongue testing on certain cattle entering Montana.

The proposed rules would have imposed the same bluetongue and anaplasmosis requirements on cattle entering Montana as the country or state of origin placed upon Montana cattle entering that jurisdiction. The primary effect would have been felt on Canadian cattle.

The decision to abandon the proposed rules was reached after a public hearing on March 17, 1976 in Helena and after careful consideration of legal and practical

ramifications. It was determined that the rules would be effective only after the cattle reached Montana, and then only upon the Montana resident who had imported them.

The Board also considered the fact that neither the federal government or other state governments was willing to provide any assistance in limiting the untested imports or assisting in other measures of the rule enforcement.

SUMMARY OF DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR MARCH 1976

March was the usual busy spring calving season, both in the field and at the laboratory.

Accessions processed through March by species were:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	299
Equine	34
Porcine	31
Ovine	21
Feline	17
Canine	53
Avian	6
Wildlife	41
Other	12
TOTAL	514

Add to this a total of 36,636 bloods for various serological tests, and it adds up to a busy month.

As a part of calving, abortion and diarrhea problems make up a big portion of spring problems. Forty-four abortions were handled in March, along with 38 neonatal diarrhea problems.

Eighteen submissions involved identification of tumorous tissues submitted from dogs and cats.

Rabies continues to be a concern in Montana, and well it should be. Twenty-one submissions in which human exposure was involved were checked for rabies. Fortunately none were found to be positive.

Forty-one rabies submissions were made, not involving human exposure; seven of these were found to be positive, all in wildlife.

The "Home-town Boys" continued to lead all counties in submissions to the Diagnostic Laboratory. Gallatin County led all counties with 98 submissions, followed by Yellowstone with 31 and Cascade with 30 submissions. I do not know if this has to do with numbers of practitioners in said counties or what. Maybe it can be construed to say, at least in the case of Gallatin County, that if any laboratory is close at hand, it will be used.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIE	NUMBER
Cat	5
Cattle	58
Chicken	7
Dog	5
Duck	1
Fetus:	
Bovine	19
Ovine	6
Porcine	3
Gopher	1
Guinea pig	1
Hamster	2
Magpie	2
Mice	3
Muskrat	1
Raccoon	2
Rat	1
Sheep	14
Skunk	16
Swine	12
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	159

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Bison		2		2
" "	Cattle	1	374		375
" "	Elk		15	27	42
Bluetongue CF	Cattle		374	6	380
" "	Elk		40	1	41
" "	Goat		10		10
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	Cattle	10	153		163
Brucella abortus agglutination	Bison	2	2		4
" " "	Cattle	263	25,400	349	26,012
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	Bison		2		2
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	Cattle		17		17
" " "	Elk		43		43
" " "	Goat		14		14
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Human	1	1		2
" " "	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		8		8
" " " ..(card- diag. lab.)	"		49		49
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		125		125
Brucella canis agglutination	Dog		4		4
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		8		8
" " "	Milk		1		1
*Equine Infectious Anemia(AGID)	Horse		331		331
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) CF	Cattle	7	153		160
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Bison		2		2
" " "	Cattle	11	802		813
" " "	Elk		22		22
" " "	Goat		2		2
" " "	Horse	3	3		6
" " "	Human		4		4
" " "	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		4		4
Leptospira canicola MA	Bison		2		2
" " "	Cattle		813		813
" " "	Elk		22		22
" " "	Goat		2		2
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		4		4

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira canicola MA	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		4		4
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Bison		2		2
" " "	Cattle	1	812		813
" " "	Elk		22		22
" " "	Goat		2		2
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		4		4
" " "	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		4		4
Leptospira hardjo MA	Bison		2		2
" " "	Cattle	51	762		813
" " "	Elk		22		22
" " "	Goat		2		2
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		4		4
" " "	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		4		4
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Bison		2		2
" " "	Cattle	2	811		813
" " "	Elk		22		22
" " "	Goat		2		2
" " "	Horse	2	4		6
" " "	Human		4		4
" " "	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		4		4
Leptospira pomona MA	Bison		2		2
" " "	Cattle	59	754		813
" " "	Elk		22		22
" " "	Goat		2		2
" " "	Horse	1	5		6
" " "	Human		4		4
" " "	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		4		4
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Bison		2		2
" " "	Cattle	5	808		813
" " "	Elk		22		22
" " "	Goat		2		2
" " "	Horse		6		6

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Human		4		4
" " "	Sheep		3		3
" " "	Swine		4		4
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle	7	56		63
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		426	33,046	383	33,855

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
MAY, 1976

90 Veterinarians Reporting..... 32 Counties Reporting.....30 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	12	13	18	19	21	24
CATTLE:															
Actinobacillosis		3	8												
Actinomycosis			12					1		6					4
Bacillary hemoglobinuria							1				1				
Bovine Respiratory Disease			300	2				5	5		13	6			
Bovine Virus Diarrhea		2			2						1				
Cancer eye	21	3	21				4								
Coccidiosis			5	17				2		7	120	30			5
Diphtheria															
Encephalomalacia															
Enterotoxemia															
Foot-rot	1											3			
Helminthiasis									7		13				10
Leptospirosis						3						2			
Parainfluenza															
Pulmonary emphysema								1							
Rhinotracheitis										40	1				
Urolithiasis		1	3		1			10	5	3		3	2	1	6
Vibriosis					4										
SHEEP:															
Contagious ecthyma												100			
Enterotoxemia											10				
SWINE:															
Enteritis: Adenovirus															
Erysipelas											2				
Swine Dysentery											10				
Virus Pneumonia															
HORSES:															
Influenza			2								12				
Strangles		9	4	4							3	1			1
DOGS:															
Distemper	13		23	12	23			9			3	1	4	1		1
Infectious hepatitis	1		4								1				
Leptospirosis					1		1								
POULTRY:															
Tuberculosis															

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES											
CATTLE:	25	26	27	28	30	31	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Actinobacillosis.....									1				
Actinomycosis.....								1	1				
Bacillary hemoglobinuria													
Bovine Respiratory Disease.....		2	4					3		40	2		
Bovine Virus Diarrhea.....													
Cancer eye.....									1				
Coccidiosis.....		3	6				1	10					
Diphtheria.....											3		
Encephalomalacia.....											3		
Enterotoxemia.....				25									
Foot-rot.....													
Helminthiasis.....									4				
Leptospirosis.....		4											
Parainfluenza.....									2				
Pulmonary emphysema.....													
Rhinotracheitis.....	10	2										150	
Urolithiasis.....			5						7	1	3	6	
Vibriosis.....		1											
SHEEP:													
Contagious ecthyma.....			4						1				
Enterotoxemia.....													
SWINE:													
Enteritis: Adenovirus..								1					
Erysipelas.....									1			2	
Swine Dysentery.....											2		
Virus Pneumonia.....											5		
HORSES:													
Influenza.....		1	2						2				
Strangles.....			1			2			1				3
DOGS:													
Distemper.....			1		12				1	1	5		
Infectious hepatitis....													
Leptospirosis.....			4										
POULTRY:													
Tuberculosis.....								1					

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES				TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:	44	47	53	56		
Actinobacillosis					12	12
Actinomycosis					25	20
Bacillary hemoglobinuria				1	3	3
Bovine Respiratory Disease				12	394	33
Bovine Virus Diarrhea					5	5
Cancer Eye					50	50
Coccidiosis	10				216	32
Diphtheria					3	3
Encephalomalacia					3	2
Enterotoxemia				1	26	2
Foot-rot					4	2
Helminthiasis				4	38	13
Leptospirosis					9	4
Parainfluenza					2	2
Pulmonary emphysema					1	1
Rhinotracheitis					203	6
Urolithiasis		6	2		65	60
Vibriosis					5	2
SHEEP:						
Contagious ecthyma					105	3
Enterotoxemia					10	4
SWINE:						
Enteritis: Adenovirus					1	1
Erysipelas					5	3
Swine Dysentery					12	3
Virus Pneumonia					5	1
HORSES:						
Influenza					19	13
Strangles					29	24
DOGS:						
Distemper				30	140	139
Infectious hepatitis					6	6
Leptospirosis					6	6
POULTRY:						
Tuberculosis					1	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS					1403	455

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENTS APR 16 1976

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

SHELVED WITH PERIODICALS

MONTHLY LETTER

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STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - APRIL, 1976

BRUCELLOSIS TEST RULES AMENDED

Effective April 5, 1976 two changes in brucellosis rules will permit cattle under certain circumstances to move without the negative brucellosis test.

The first amendment to rule 32-2.6A(26)-S6025 will exempt cattle which have been tested for brucellosis as part of a complete herd test within the preceding 6 months from the 30-day test requirements. It must be known that (1) the reference test was a complete herd test, and (2) that no cattle have been added to or intermingled with the herd in that 6 months period. This amendment is intended to give relief to owners that have pursued entire herd tests by choice or requirement and then had opportunity to sell a portion or all of the herd after a lapse of 30-days if no new exposure possibilities were introduced.

The seconded amended rule allows the movement of certain cattle without a brucellosis test that are entering Montana for summer grazing or returning to the State from seasonal grazing in an adjacent state as a usual management practice for the past several years.

The owner of such cattle will complete an "Application for Permit" furnished by this office to veterinarians on both sides of the state line. In turn the veterinarian will certify on this application to certain desired information to allow the State Veterinarian to make judgment to grant the permit or require testing. Recently assembled herds and those in which intermingling with other herds has occurred will be cautiously scrutinized to minimize the introductions of brucellosis animals into Montana. Other eligiblity factors include need for inspection and an official health certificate showing the special permit number, the county in which the cattle grazed must be certified brucellosis free and any addition to the herd when out-of-state must be tested and negative. The state from which the cattle are entering Montana under this part of the rule must be adjacent to Montana. In other words, only cattle coming from Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming are eligible for consideration under this rule.

MONTANA INFLUENZA 1976

The following article excerpted from the "Laboratory Bulletin", March 24, 1976, Montana Department of Health & Envrionmental Sciences,edited by David B. Lackman, Ph.D., Administrator, Laboratory Division is of interest to Montana veterinarians in relation to the national awareness for the presence of swine flu as a factor in public health.

> "INFLUENZA 1976 Add yet another chapter to the history of viral influenza in Montana (see Lab. Bulletin No. 1, January 1968; updated October 1974; Lab. Bulletin No. 58, May 1975). This year's epidemic seems to be quite severe compared to others of recent years. Particularly noticeable has been a high incidence of complication which in some cases have resulted in death. Because of this, and because we are faced with the likelihood that the Swine / A strain of influenza virus will again

cause epidemics of disease in man, the Center for Disease Control is considering changes in recommendations for vaccination. Some of the "hardest" evidence that the Swine / A strain was the culprit in the 1918-1919 pandemic was obtained by Dr. Robert Philip and me in studies on serums from Alaskan natives who survived influenza infection in '18-'19 in comparison with others living at the time in an area not breached by the pandemic. (Philip, R.N., and Lackman, D.B. Observations on the present distribution of influenza in 1918-1919. Am.J. Hyg. 75: 322-334, May 1962.) This year we have quite a collection of isolates to send to the WHO Influenza Laboratory at CDC. They have tentatively been identified as the current epidemic strain; A_2/Victoria/3/75 (H3N2). Many cases have also been confirmed serologically as Group A influenza. Our index case for the '76 season had an onset date of February 10; the specimen came from Havre. In the mild epidemic of 1975, our index cases had an onset date of January 15. Although cases are still occurring, the epidemic probably reached its peak,judging from the number of specimens submitted, sometime between February 23 and March 3. (From a fatal case of pneumonia early in the epidemic, we isolated an Adenovirus.)

All isolates in '75 were A/Port Chalmers/1/7 (H3N2). So far we don't have any indication that the Swine/A strain has infected man in Montana."

MONTANA ANIMAL IMPORT RULE CHANGES PROPOSED

The Department of Livestock has noticed proposed amendments and repeal of rules related to the importation of livestock, pets, game animals and semen into the State of Montana. These rule changes would be in addition to those for brucellosis that became effective last fall (November 4, 1975). These proposed rules would not become effective sooner than June 5, 1976.

The major revisions proposed are those eliminating tuberculin tests on cattle except dairy cattle over 12 months of age. No longer will imported purebred beef cattle be required to be tested. A new section will require the Coggins test on all equidae over 6 months of age. Game, fur-bearing and wild animals under domestication will be allowed to enter Montana only by permit. This proposal is intended to restrict those animal species involved in sylvatic rabies. Cattle entering from a state or jurisdiction where a scabies quarantine had been issued within the previous 6 months would be allowed entry by permit which would be issued in consideration for the need for the animals to be dipped.

No public hearing is contemplated as the proposed rules are not thought to be controversial. Should 25 or more persons directly affected request a public hearing, it will be appropriately arranged with proper notice. A copy of the notice is included with this month's newsletter.

VETERINARY DRUGS: PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The following article was published in the March 1976 Minnesota Newsletter and was from the FDA Bureau of Veterinary Medicine MEMO:

"VETERINARY DRUGS: Professional Responsibilities: Veterinarians prescribe or administer drugs in ways their training and experience tell them will be safe and effective. This is the practice of veterinary medicine, something with which the FDA does not interfere. A veterinarian, however, may be held responsible for illegal drug residues in food.

To protect himself, and his clients, the veterinarian needs to take steps to assure that his instructions will be followed, especially when he prescribes or recommends drugs that require a pre-slaughter withdrawal period. Some measures used by veterinarians include: giving only written prescriptions that include withdrawal instructions, warning clients to read and follow withdrawal information on labels when recommending use of an over-the-counter drug, and even requiring a signed statement from clients that they were given proper drug withdrawal time instructions.

A veterinarian may also refuse to prescribe or dispense a prescription drug unless he has first hand knowledge of the animal's condition. He also may refuse permission for repeated refills of a prescription if he feels the drug may be misued. As a matter of policy and professional ethics, veterinarians also may refuse services to anyone who fails to follow their instructions."

ERRATUM

In using the subject "Echinococcus - A New Zoonosis In Montana" in the March Newsletter, we erred in not indicating senior authorship to include that of Floyd M. Seesee, M.S. in collaboration with Dr. Worley. We regret this oversight and error.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1976

Total accessions handled at the Diagnostic Laboratory in January, by species were:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	172
Equine	21
Porcine	29
Ovine	2
Feline	18
Canine	37
Avian	1
Wildlife	13
Other	14
TOTAL	307

A large number of neonatal diarrhea specimens were handled in January. Of course E. coli scours dominated the picture. However, in nine cases Salmonella organisms were isolated. The most common organism isolated was S. enteritidis. It is interesting to note that in the Gallatin Valley we see a number of dairy calves, on milk supplement, in a marginal state of nutrition suffering from diarrhea; and from these calves, a Salmonella can frequently be isolated. In this area almost without exception it is S. enteritidis. Salmonella has also been isolated from a number of beef-type cattle, suffering from the pneumonia-scour complex.

Fifteen rabies suspect specimens were processed in which human exposure was involved. One specimen, a dog, was found to be positive. Twenty-two specimens were processed in which no human exposure was involved; eight of these (1 bovine, 1 feline, and 6 skunks) were found to be positive.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1976

For the first time in my memory, the Diagnostic Laboratory identified more L. hardjo positive cattle than L. pomona positive cattle in a given period of time by serology. In February we found positive antibodies to L. hardjo in 61 head of cattle. This, in comparison with positive antibodies to L. pomona in 55 head of cattle. It is apparent that L. hardjo is becoming a problem in cattle in Montana, many times causing clinical pictures almost identical to Vibriosis. It is probably time for practitioners to consider the use of Bi- or Trivalent leptospirosis vaccine. During February 35,905 serums were processed in the two laboratory sections involved in serology.

Accessions processed by specie were:

SPECIE	TOTAL
Bovine	180
Equine	27
Porcine	29
Ovine	2
Feline	16
Canine	31
Avian	4
Wildlife	39
Other	15
TOTAL	343

Eleven specimens were checked for possible rabies with human exposure involved. None were positive. Forty-three specimens were checked for rabies, where no human exposure was involved, and nine of these were positive to the FA exam.

It is interesting to note that the laboratory processed about 40 aborted bovine feti during February. This is far less than the number necropsied during the same period in 1975. We hear that this is the general picture throughout the state, far less calf losses this year than last. I wonder if the fact that we have had a mild winter could be an important factor?

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIE	NUMBER
Cat	4
Cattle	15
Chicken	5
Dog	1
Fetus:	
Bovine	18
Equine	1
Ovine	5
Porcine	1
Horse	1
Muskrat	1
Parrott	1
Skunk	7
Swine	5
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	65

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Bison		1		1
" "	Cattle	8	219	3	230
Bluetongue CF	Cattle	1	209	40	250
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) SN	Cattle	11	107		118
Brucella abortus agglutination	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle	102	30,135	405	30,642
" " " ..(card - field & market).	"		61		61
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		7		7
" " "	Goat		22		22
" " "	Horse		10	2	12
" " "	Human	1	1		2
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine		32		32
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.)	"		36		36
" " " ..(card - field & market).	"		199		199
Brucella canis agglutination	Dog		1		1
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		269		269
" " "	Milk		1	1	2
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse	1	145		146
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) SN	Cattle	10	137		147
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle	15	449		464
" " "	Dog		3		3
" " "	Goat		16		16
" " "	Horse	2	8		10
" " "	Human		12		12
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine	2	25		27
Leptospira canicola MA	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle		464		464
" " "	Dog		3		3
" " "	Goat		16		16
" " "	Horse		10		10
" " "	Human		12		12
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine		27		27

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle		464		464
" " "	Dog		3		3
" " "	Goat		16		16
" " "	Horse		10		10
" " "	Human		12		12
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine		27		27
Leptospira hardjo MA	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle	61	403		464
" " "	Dog		3		3
" " "	Goat		16		16
" " "	Horse		10		10
" " "	Human		12		12
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine		27		27
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle	1	463		464
" " "	Dog		3		3
" " "	Goat		16		16
" " "	Horse	2	8		10
" " "	Human		12		12
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine	1	26		27
Leptospira pomona MA	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle	55	409		464
" " "	Dog		3		3
" " "	Goat		16		16
" " "	Horse	4	6		10
" " "	Human		12		12
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine	3	24		27
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Bison		3		3
" " "	Cattle		464		464
" " "	Dog		3		3
" " "	Goat		16		16
" " "	Horse		10		10
" " "	Human		12		12
" " "	Sheep		4		4
" " "	Swine		27		27

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle	14	62		76
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		294	35,288	451	36,033

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
FEBRUARY, 1976

67 Veterinarians Reporting..... 35 Counties Reporting..... 43 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	18
CATTLE:															
Actinobacillosis.....	1	7	33												
Actinomycosis.....	5		23					1							
Anaplasmosis.....															
Bacillary hemoglobinuria							1				6	1	3		1
Blackleg.....								1			6				
Bovine Respiratory Disease.....		4	350					8	8		25	10			4
Bovine Virus Diarrhea...				10	15				4				1	1	
Cancer eye.....	10	9	49					2							
Clostridium sordellii...							1								
Coccidiosis.....				24				15			100	10	2		50
Corona virus.....									4						
Enteritis hemorragic....										2					
Enterotoxemia.....							1								
Foot-rot.....															
Helminthiasis.....			120								200	51	11		
Infectious keratitis....			5												
Leptospirosis.....															
Mycotic abortion.....															
Poison: Sweet Clover....															
Polioencephalomalacia...															
Rhinotracheitis.....			50						6			26			
Urolithiasis.....		4	21	2	2		1	14			4	1		10	6
Vibriosis.....										2					
Weak Calf Syndrome.....							20								
White Muscle Disease....							15								
SHEEP:															
Coccidiosis.....							1								
Contagious ecthyma.....								1							
Enterotoxemia.....												2			
Foot-rot.....															
Tetanus.....								1							
Urolithiasis.....				1										10	
Vibriosis.....															
SWINE:															
Atrophic rhinitis.....								10							
Erysipelas.....												3			
Pneumonia.....															
Swine dysentery.....												10			
HORSES:															
Infectious Rhino-pneumonitis.....				2										3	2
Influenza.....			3									2			
Leptospirosis.....															
Strangles.....			5	2								2	1		2
DOGS:															
Distemper.....		5	9	11	4	2	5							1	3
Infectious hepatitis....											2	2			
Leptospirosis.....				1			2								

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES												
	20	23	27	29	31	33	35	36	37	39	41	42	43
CATTLE:													
Actinobacillosis													
Actinomycosis	1		1							1			
Anaplasmosis													
Bacillary hemoglobinuria													
Blackleg													
Bovine Respiratory Disease		4	20						3				
Bovine Virus Diarrhea	1		3						1	2			
Cancer eye	4		1							1			
Clostridium sordellii													
Coccidiosis	1	6	120		6			2	2	30			2
Corona virus													
Enteritis hemorragic													
Enterotoxemia													
Foot-rot											5		
Helminthiasis	2	11		10					200	1			
Infectious keratitis													
Leptospirosis													2
Mycotic abortion									1				
Poison: Sweet Clover													
Polioencephalomalacia			6										
Rhinotracheitis			6						1				
Urolithiasis		2	40	6			1		2	3	3	6	1
Vibriosis													
Weak Calf Syndrome													
White Muscle Disease													
SHEEP:													
Coccidiosis													
Contagious ecthyma			2										
Enterotoxemia			4										
Foot-rot						1							
Tetanus													
Urolithiasis													
Vibriosis						8							
SWINE:													
Atrophic rhinitis			3								2		
Erysipelas										1			
Pneumonia													
Swine dysentery													
HORSES:													
Infectious Rhino-pneumonitis													
Influenza			3	16						4			2
Leptospirosis													
Strangles	5		1			18				2			
DOGS:													
Distemper	6		2	1		2				1	3	1	1
Infectious hepatitis													
Leptospirosis													

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES								TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	44	45	47	49	50	52	53	56		
CATTLE:										
Actinobacillosis									41	41
Actinomycosis									32	16
Anaplasmosis				10					10	1
Bacillary hemoglobinuria									12	12
Blackleg									7	7
Bovine Respiratory Disease				35					471	50
Bovine Virus Diarrhea			200						238	16
Cancer eye				4					80	80
Clostridium sordellii									1	1
Coccidiosis				2			6		378	64
Corona virus									4	4
Enteritis hemorragic									2	1
Enterotoxemia				4					5	4
Foot-rot									5	3
Helminthiasis									606	33
Infectious keratitis									5	5
Leptospirosis									2	2
Mycotic abortion									1	1
Poison: Sweet Clover			2						2	1
Polioencephalomalacia									6	1
Rhinotracheitis				1					90	8
Urolithiasis					1	3	2		135	99
Vibriosis									2	1
Weak Calf Syndrome									20	3
White Muscle Disease									15	4
SHEEP:										
Coccidiosis									1	1
Contagious ecthyma	50								53	3
Enterotoxemia									6	2
Foot-rot									1	1
Tetanus									1	1
Urolithiasis									1	1
Vibriosis		10							28	3
SWINE:										
Atrophic rhinitis									15	3
Erysipelas									4	2
Pneumonia		5							5	1
Swine dysentery									10	1
HORSES:										
Infectious Rhino-pneumonitis									2	2
Influenza									33	15
Leptospirosis									2	2
Strangles									38	16
DOGS:										
Distemper							3	34	94	94
Infectious hepatitis									4	4
Leptospirosis									3	3
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS									2471	613

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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STATE OF MONTANA

STATE DOCUMENTS
APR 1 1976

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

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ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - MARCH, 1976

FOUR CHOLERA OUTBREAKS IN EASTERN UNITED STATES

Confirmed outbreaks of hog cholera have occurred in three atlantic coast states since February 26, 1976. The disease has been found in 4 New Jersey herds of about 6,000 swine, 1 Rhode Island herd of 1,600 head and a near-by Massachusetts herd of 17 head. These outbreaks make a total of 5 hog cholera outbreaks in the past $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in the United States.

Epidemiologists have not announced the probable sources of the virus that permitted these disease outbreaks. Here in Montana, far removed from these east coast problems, we are alerted to the continued vigil that must be maintained for such disease outbreak potentiality. The change of living pattern that some of our Montana residents are seeking on the rural premises as a back to earth family unit, can deliver to us the "slop-fed" swine. This trend can support more cholera exposure than we have seen in many years, just as it has increased our human brucellosis cases with the ingestion of raw milk.

At field and laboratory level, we must still count hog cholera surveillance as necessary in years yet to come.

ECHINOCOCCOSIS---A NEW ZOONOSIS IN MONTANA?

David E. Worley, Ph.D.
Veterinary Research Laboratory, MSU, Bozeman

A new zoonosis may exist in Montana with the recent discovery of Echinococcus multilocularis in two red foxes in Gallatin and Madison Counties by members of the Veterinary Research Laboratory Staff, Montana State University, Bozeman.

The new parasite, E. multilocularis is a tapeworm which in the adult form occurs in the intestine of the fox, dog, and cat, and in the larval form occurs in the liver of rodents, and accidently in humans. The larval form in humans grows unchecked, and eventually replaces the liver parenchyma, resulting in a serious, often fatal disease known as alveolar or multilocular hydatidosis. Radical resection is considered the only rational treatment. Human infections are acquired when the eggs in contaminated fox, dog, or cat feces are accidently ingested. Dogs and cats acquire the infection through a sylvatic-domestic animal cycle in which voles and mice infected with the larval form, are ingested.

The impact of this parasite in the Arctic regions including Iceland, Sibera, and Alaska is great. At times 100% of the foxes are infected. On St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, 12% of the dogs are infected,and positive serolgocial tests were obtained for 15% of the Eskimo population and 10% of the military personnel.

Diagnosis of E. multilocularis is complicated by the absence of clinical symptoms and by the small (1.0 mm) size of the adult tapeworm. One method is to examine the feces for the adult tapeworm in animals purged with 0.002 to 0.003 gm. of arecoline hydrobromide for each kilogram of body weight, followed by bunamidine hydrochloride or "Nemural".

A survey of foxes and other potential carnivores for E. multilocularis infection is now in progress at the Veterinary Research Laboratory, MSU, to identify endemic areas and to clarify the public health and veterinary aspects of this new zoonosis in Montana.

Echinococcus granulosus which is closely related to E. multilocularis but involves dogs, possibly coyotes, sheep, deer and man, may also be present in Montana. Although no evidence currently is available to indicate whether this life cycle is established within the state, the disease has recently been found to exist in sheep-raising areas in central and southern Utah, where ranch dogs are the primary source of human infection.

Those wishing to contribute to the present survey may send intestinal tracts or carcasses of foxes, dogs, cats, coyotes, or mountain lions to Animal Health Division, Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman, c/o Floyd M. Seesee or David E. Worley.

DEER DIE-OFF OCCURS IN NEW JERSEY

The following article, appearing in the January 1976, Foreign Animal Disease Report, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services Emergency Programs, is considered to be of interest in Montana because of the diminishment of deer population and the possible tie to some of the domestic viral disease problems.

> "An extensive die-off of white-tailed deer (Odocileus virginianus) occurred this fall in New Jersey due to epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD). New Jersey Fish and Game personnel reported finding 374 dead deer during the die-off, but estimate that mortality probably came close to 1,000 animals.
>
> The losses were predominantly among does which are more prevalent in the affected area due to the management practice of regulating fall hunting so that bucks are harvested at a heavier rate than does. Actually, the disease affected both sexes and all ages. Reports indicated that other resident wildlife species were not affected.
>
> The die-off caused considerable concern among livestock owners in the affected area when simultaneous reports of possible cattle, swine, and sheep involvement were received. A Veterinary Services foreign animal disease diagnostician was sent to the area to investigate the possible involvement of the livestock and to assist and coordinate activities with New Jersey Fish and Game personnel.
>
> Affected deer at necropsy had enlarged livers,petechial and ecchymotic hemorrhages on the serosal and mucosal surfaces of the rumen complex, heart, intestinal tract, and other body organs. Tissue specimens obtained from several deer and sera from the herd of cattle which had been experiencing losses were sent to Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa.
>
> Several of the cattle had serum antibody titers for EDH and bovine virus diarrhea and one cow had a titer of 1:32 for bluetongue (BT). Deer material submitted from the die-off area was inoculated into three sheep and a fawn and yearling white-tailed deer.

The inoculated deer developed elevated body temperatures, anorexia, and clinical signs consistent with those described in the literature for either BT or EHD viral infection in white-tailed deer. Both deer succumbed to the disease 9 and 14 days post inoculation. On necropsy, extensive hemorrhaging was noted. Material from the inoculated deer was injected into domestic sheep with negative results for BT. Blood samples and tissues obtained from the inoculated deer were also negative for BT. On December 2 and 8, 1975, positive virus isolations for EHD were made from the original specimens submitted by the New Jersey Fish and Game Commission Station, Clinton, New Jersey. EHD virus was also isolated from one bovine sample submitted from the same area.

EHD has been responsible for several significant epizootics in deer in the southeastern United States. The occurrence and identification of EHD was first reported in 1955 in white-tailed deer in New Jersey where approximately 700 deer died.

Because of the clinical similarities between EHD and the various vesicular diseases, including foot-and-mouth disease, in deer, it is essential that this species, as well as other species of wildlife, be monitored at all times.

Good lines of communication and cooperative endeavors between State and Federal Wildlife Agencies and animal health officials are considered essential in any exotic animal disease eradication program."

NEW DEPUTY STATE VETERINARIAN

The following veterinarian was deputized February 26, 1976:

GARY D. HANNA, D.V.M..... Roundup

IRA C. MOORE PASSES

Our Department staff was deeply grieved by the death of Ira C. Moore of Vaughn. Ira had loyally served the Livestock Sanitary Board, predecessor of the Montana Department of Livestock, for 30 years prior to his retirement in 1973 as Sanitarian for the Milk & Egg Bureau.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1976

Due to the delay of the computer report the "Summary of the Diagnostic Laboratory Report For January, 1976" will be included in the next Monthly Letter.

CHARGES FOR FEED ANALYSES

Included in last months Monthly Letter was a "Price List and Chemical Analyses Offered to the Diagnostic Laboratory" by the Chemistry Laboratory of Montana State University. There has been some misunderstanding of this price list. The article stated that, "Again, charges listed are paid by the Diagnostic Laboratory ---NOT the practitioner. There is no charge to the practitioner for chemical analysis except in the case of small animals". The Chemistry Department will, as has always been the case, charge directly for protein analysis of feeds or other chemical analytical work on feeds and feedstuffs.

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	3	431	3	437
Bluetongue CF	"	2	445	29	476
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	"	3	64		67
Brucella abortus agglutination	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	170	35,234	300	35,704
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		2		2
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		10		10
" " "	Goat		9		9
" " "	Swine		23		23
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.)	"		9		9
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		160		160
" " "	Human		1		1
Brucellosis Ring Test	Milk		2		2
*Equine Infectious Anemia(AGID)	Horse		179		179
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) CF	Cattle		74		74
Leptospira autumnalis MA	"	3	252		255
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		24		24
Leptospira canicola MA	Cattle		255		255
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		24		24
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Cattle		255		255
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		24		24
Leptospira hardjo MA	Cattle	18	237		255
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		24		24

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Cattle	2	253		255
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine	1	23		24
Leptospira pomona MA	Cattle	30	225		255
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		24		24
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Cattle	6	249		255
" " "	Dog		1		1
" " "	Horse		6		6
" " "	Human		2		2
" " "	Swine		24		24
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle	5	44		49
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		243	38,644	332	39,219

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIE	NUMBER
Cat	6
Cattle	10
Chicken	2
Dog	3
Fetus:	
Bovine	17
Equine	3
Ovine	1
Mouse	1
Skunk	9
Swine	3
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	55

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
JANUARY, 1976

30 Veterinarians Reporting..... 28 Counties Reporting..... 26 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	19	22
CATTLE:														
Actinobacillosis.....		11												
Actinomycosis.....	5											12		
Bacillary hemoglobinuria														
Blackleg.....														
Bovine Respiratory Disease.....					6				201					
Cancer eye.....	11	7					3	6				15		
Coccidiosis.....				1	2				47			10		150
Enterotoxemia.....				3					2					
Foot-rot.....														
Helminthiasis.....				3	1								102	
Poison: Ergot.....											30			
Polioencepholomalacia...												1		
Rhinotracheitis.....				2	1						5			
Urolithiasis.....					2				61			2		6
Vibriosis.....														
Virus diarrhea.....										2				
SHEEP:														
Enterotoxemia.....														
SWINE:														
Erysipelas.....												10		
HORSES:														
Infectious Anemia.....				1										
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis.....				4										
Influenza.....				1	2									
Strangles.....				5										
DOGS:														
Distemper.....	10	19	6	10	4						1	3		
Heartworm.....														
Infectious hepatitis....						1						1		
Leptospirosis.....														

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES										
	23	24	26	27	28	29	30	34	38	42	43
CATTLE:											
Actinobacillosis				1							
Actinomycosis				2							
Bacillary hemoglobinuria											
Blackleg											
Bovine Respiratory Disease	8		3							40	
Cancer eye				6							
Coccidiosis	1	10			2	1		150	1	30	1
Enterotoxemia				4							
Foot-rot								75			
Helminthiasis	4	10									
Poison: Ergot											
Polioencepholomalacia											
Rhinotracheitis										1	
Urolithiasis	4	13	3		3	4		6		20	
Vibriosis			1								
Virus diarrhea	6										
SHEEP:											
Enterotoxemia								4			
SWINE:											
Erysipelas											
HORSES:											
Infectious Anemia											
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis											
Influenza								2			1
Strangles	3	5						1			
DOGS:											
Distemper		1	2	1	25		10	2		1	
Heartworm											
Infectious hepatitis				2			1				
Leptospirosis				1							

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES			TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:	49	53	55		
Actinobacillosis				12	10
Actinomycosis				19	19
Bacillary hemoglobinuria	2			2	2
Blackleg	1			1	1
Bovine Repiratory Disease	12		8	278	26
Cancer eye				48	48
Coccidiosis	40		2	448	66
Enterotoxemia				9	5
Foot-rot				75	15
Helminthiasis			3	123	10
Poison: Ergot				30	1
Polioencepholomalacia				1	1
Rhinotracheitis				9	7
Urolithiasis	20	3	3	150	111
Vibriosis				1	1
Virus diarrhea				8	2
SHEEP:					
Enterotoxemia				4	2
SWINE:					
Erysipelas				10	1
HORSES:					
Infectious Anemia				1	1
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis				4	4
Influenza				6	5
Strangles				14	4
DOGS:					
Distemper	15			110	106
Heartworm	1			1	1
Infectious hepatitis	4			9	8
Leptospirosis	10			11	11
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS				1384	468

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		

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DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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ADMINISTRATOR
AND
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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - FEBRUARY, 1976

NEW RULES AND PROPOSED RULE CHANGES

The Montana Board of Livestock at its regular meeting on January 14, 1976 heard statements from livestock producers on rules matters of concern to them. The most interest was expressed in the need for adoption of import rules on cattle pertaining to tests for bluetongue and anaplasmosis, reciprocal to states or counties requiring those tests. Less discussed but of major consequence to some of Montana's stockmen were the subjects of the rigidity of the 30-day acceptable test period for qualification of change of ownership and the test - retest requirement applying to herds involved in a historically established summer grazing procedure of crossing the state line and returning in the fall.

In consideration of testimony, the Board of Livestock is seeking to remedy the test provisions and import requirements to assist the industry by making the following changes of rules.

1. Notice of Public Hearing For The Adoption of Rules Relating To Bluetongue and Anaplasmosis Testing (Import Rules)

   A public hearing will be held March 17, 1976 at 10:00 a.m. in the Highway Auditorium, Helena to consider modification of existing rules wherein certain tests and permits might be applied to livestock entering Montana. Such proposed action would be on a reciprocal basis with those jurisdictions requiring Montana cattle to be bluetongue or anaplasmosis tested for entry into their state or country. If adopted by the Board following the hearing it would have the effect of requiring anaplasmosis tests on animals entering from some states of the United States and one or more bluetongue tests and the anaplasmosis tests on animals entering from some nations.

2. Notice Of Proposed Amendment Of Rules To Extend Herd Tests And To Allow Interstate Summer Grazing Privileges Without Test By Special Permit.

   On March 17, 1976 the Board of Livestock proposes to amend Rules 32-2.6A(26)-S6025 and 32-2.6A(78)-S6330, with no public hearing contemplated, those rules now requiring a (1) test for brucellosis in cattle when a change of ownership occurs and (2) when cattle are imported into Montana.

   The first rule change would permit cattle which have been tested as a complete herd with negative results in the past 6 months and to which no cattle have since been added, exempted from the otherwise required 30-day change of ownership test. This change will be of benefit to herds tested in response to a brucellosis tracer, those released from a quarantine or in cases where anticipated sales were not consummated within a 30 day time schedule.

The second brucellosis rule change will allow the movement of cattle across the state line for summer grazing purposes by permit, instead of the present test, quarantine - retest requirements. The permit will be issued to applicants who provide satisfactory information for the state veterinarian to make a judgment that the likelihood of brucellosis infections is remote. Application forms to be used by the resident and non-resident livestockmen for application for permits will be made available at the offices of practicing veterinarians proximal to the state line in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Idaho.

Since little or no opposition to these two rule changes is anticipated, no public hearing has been scheduled. However, interested parties are encouraged to submit their written views on these matters to the State Veterinarian by March 5, 1976. If 25 people that are directly affected so request, a public hearing will be arranged at a later date. If there is no public hearing required it is anticipated that the brucellosis rule amendments will be affective on April 5, 1976.

RETESTING IMPORTED COWS: SOME FOR ANAPLASMOSIS AND BLUETONGUE TESTS

A rule change adopted last fall (32-2.6A(78)-S6330) requires that breeding cattle entering Montana over 12 months if not brucellosis vaccinated and those over 24 months when vaccinated must have passed a negative test in the previous 30-days. Slaughter animals and those consigned to approved livestock auctions are exempted.

Such cattle required to be tested as above are to be held separate from native cattle after entry for not less than 30-days for a brucellosis retest at purchasers expense. Exempt from this retest are bulls and females coming from a area having no quarantined herds in the previous 6 months.

It is interpreted that this rule applies to eligible cattle entering from the provinces of Canada. When Canadian cows and heifers are bled by the veterinarian rendering this private practice it is requested that sufficient blood be drawn to accommodate the brucellosis retest and the CF tests for bluetongue and anaplasmosis.

E. COLI VACCINATION AGAINST CALF SCOURS

Contributed by Lyle L. Myers, Ph. D.
Veterinary Research Laboratory, MSU

A study during the past several years involving 355 beef herds with a scour problem in Montana indicate that calves in at least 1/3 of the herds were infected with enteropathogenic Escherichia coli (EEC). These EEC have been characterized and found to belong to 6 different serotypes. A limited study of EEC in adjoining states indicate the presence of the same 6 serotypes of EEC that have been identified in Montana.

An experimental vaccine composed of the 6 different serotypes of EEC was produced and field tested in 23 herds involving 3700 cows in Montana last year. Cows were given two vaccinations or a placebo prior to calving. Results were encouraging and indicated that nearly two calves died of scours in the control group for each death due to scours in the vaccinated group. This is a statistically significant ($P = 0.004$) reduction in deaths due to scours as a result of vaccination.

Fort Dodge Laboratories is producing and testing the vaccine during the 1976 calving season. In addition, the vaccine is being produced at the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory for additional efficacy studies during the 1976 calving season in Montana. Approximately 80 herds in the State will be utilized for the study this year.

The cooperation of Montana ranchers and veterinarians in this work has been appreciated.

NEW DEPUTY STATE VETERINARIANS

The following veterinarians were deputized February 4, 1976:

FREDERICK P. HOSKING..... Dayton, Wyoming
WILLIAM TIDBALL..... Beach, North Dakota

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1975

Total accessions handled for the month by species were:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	157
Equine	15
Porcine	10
Ovine	2
Feline	24
Canine	28
Avian	2
Wildlife	28
Other	13
TOTAL	279

During December we processed twenty rabies suspects in which human exposure was involved. One dog was found to be positive. We also, during the same period, processed 36 specimens for rabies in which no human exposure was involved. One specimen (a skunk) was found to be positive for rabies.

December was a busy month for the serology section. A total of 57,231 serums were processed which average out to about 2,500 bloods per working day. Of the 57,231 blood serums tested, the following numbers were found to be positive in the listed categories.

TEST	POSITIVE REACTIONS
Anaplasma (CF)	7 - cattle
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (SN)	4 - cattle
Brucella abortus (agglutination)	242 - cattle
" " "	1 - swine
Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins)	1 - horse
Leptospira autumnalis (MA)	4 - cattle
" " "	2 - horse
" " "	1 - swine
Leptospira hardjo (MA)	22 - cattle
Leptospira icterohemorrhagis (MA)	3 - cattle
Leptospira pomona (MA)	39 - cattle
" " "	2 - horse
Leptospira tarassovi (MA)	8 - cattle
TOTAL	336

I am sure most everyone is now aware that we are using the expertise of the Chemistry Stations, MSU, for all our chemical analytical work. We have been well satisfied with the speed of reporting and the quality of the analytical work being reported out. The cost of chemical analysis, for the present, is being paid for out of the laboratory budget at no cost to practitioner.

Some of the analytical work is expensive, and understandably our funds are limited. In order to stay within our budget, the three staff veterinarians are being careful in selecting specimens to be sent to the Chemistry Station for analysis. In other words, specimens for chemical analysis must be of analytical quality and be supported by a logical, complete clinical history, justifying the need for

chemical analysis. It is not our intention to "second guess" practitioners or interfere with diagnostic procedures when quality specimens and basis warrant the expenditure of our funds. We are interested in assuring that money spent will yield meaningful and helpful results. In all cases of question, we will make every effort to contact the practitioner involved to discuss the case.

Attached is a complete list of chemical analysis available through the Chemistry Station and charges. Again, charges listed are paid by the Diagnostic Laboratory ---NOT the practitioner. There is no charge to the practitioner for chemical analysis except in the case of small animals.

Some suggestions for the preparation of specimens for chemical analysis is also attached.

PRICE LIST AND CHEMICAL ANALYSES OFFERED TO THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

1. Water Analysis

A. "Standard Water Analysis"

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	$ 2.75
Nitrate (NO_3^-)	6.00
Sulphate ($SO_4^=$)	16.50
Magnesium	7.00
Sodium	6.00
Calcium	6.00

B. Trace Minerals and Toxicants

Copper	6.00*
Iron	6.00*
Zinc	6.00*
Arsenic	16.00
Lead	13.50
Mercury	15.00
Selenium	16.00
Fluorine (Dissolved)	15.00

2. Blood Chemistry

Serum Calcium	6.00
Serum Phosphorus	6.00
Serum Magnesium	7.00
Serum Sodium	6.00
Serum Potassium	6.00*
Total Serum Protein	6.00*
Urea Nitrogen in Serum (BUN)	6.00*
Bromsulphthalein Retention	7.00*

3. Toxicants

A. Plant and Feed-Related Toxicants

Arsanilic Acid - In Commercial Feed	30.00*
Crude Protein from Non-Protein Nitrogen (NPN)-In Commerical Feed	6.00
Salt (NaCl) - In Commercial Feed and Stomach Content	7.50
Fluorine - In Commerical Feed, Plant Tissue, Stomach Content, Urine and Bone	15.00
Cyanide - In Plant Tissue, Stomach Content, Blood, Liver and Muscle Tissue	9.00
Nitrate - In Plant Tissue and Commercial Feed	6.00
Ergot - In Whole Grain	3.00

B. Metals

Arsenic - In feedstuff, herbicide treated material, stomach content, urine, kidney and liver	16.00

Cobalt - In feedstuff, stomach content and liver	$ 15.00
Cadmium - In feedstuff, stomach content, whole blood, liver and kidney	21.50
Copper - In feedstuff, stomach content, whole blood and liver	6.00*
Lead - In feedstuff, stomach content, whole blood, liver and kidney	13.50
Mercury - In feedstuff, stomach content, hair, kidney and liver	15.00
Molybdenum - In feedstuff, stomach content, whole blood and liver.	12.50
Iron - In feedstuff, stomach content, liver and serum	6.00*
Selenium - In feedstuff, stomach content, hoof and tissue	16.00
Zinc - In feedstuff, stomach content, liver and kidney	6.00*

C. Other Toxicants

Chlorinated Insecticide - In feedstuff, milk and tissue	46.00*
Strychnine - In stomach content, baits and feedstuff	15.00

*Prices are estimates. As experience is gained for these analyses, prices should be re-evaluated to reflect actual cost.

SAMPLING AND SAMPLE HANDLING FOR CHEMICAL ANAYLSIS

1. Water

One (1) to two (2) quart sample should suffice for chemical analysis. Samples should be collected and stored in glass (Pyrex) or polyethylene bottles. Sample bottles should be carefully cleaned before each use. Prior to filling, the sample bottle should be rinsed out two or three times with the water to be collected.

Before collecting samples from distribution systems, the lines should be flushed for a few minutes to insure that the sample is representative of the supply.

When samples are collected from streams, lakes, ponds, etc., representative samples can be obtained only by making composites of samples which have been collected at many different sampling points.

Samples should be frozen for storage purposes.

2. Blood Chemistry

a. Serum should be separated from the cells as soon as possible after clotting. Serum should be refrigerated if not used immediately. Stored serum should be frozen. Once thawed, serum should not be refrozen. Hemolysis must be avoided since it gives false reading for chemical tests. Lipemia causes turbidity in the final reaction mixture, giving falsely elevated results. Also, some medications can interfere with chemical tests; therefore, if the animal(s) is on medication, please list the drug(s).

b. Brosulphthalein retention

Note: 5 ml heparinized vacutainer (green stopper) works well for this test.

Dogs - Inject BSP at 5 mg/kg intravenously. Accurate dosage is essential.
Remove 5 ml of heparinized blood from the opposite cephalic vein at exactly 30 minutes post-injection.
Centrifuge and separate the plasma.
Submit the plasma to the laboratory in a cool or frozen state.

Horses - Inject 1 gram BSP intravenously.
After five minutes, withdraw two 5 ml heparinized blood samples from the opposite jugular vein at 4 minute intervals, i.e. 5 and 9 minutes or 6 and 10 minutes.
Separate plasma and submit as above.

3. Toxicants

a. Plant and Feedstuff

A representative sample must be secured in order to make a reliable interpretation from the analytical data. Bales of hay should be probed according to the amount on hand (sampling 2-3 bales of hay from a stack is not a representative sample). Commercial feeds should be sampled from a bin or sacks. If commercial feed samples are taken from the field, care should be taken not to cross-contaminate with soil, forage, water, etc.

b. Urine

Submit at least 30 mls in a clean container, frozen.

c. Liver and Kidney

Submit about eight ounces of each organ in a glass or plastic container, frozen.

d. Hair or Hoof

Submit three to ten grams free from external contamination in a clean container to the laboratory.

e. Stomach Contents:
Ruminants
Collect five to ten ounces each from the reticulum and a couple of sites in the ventral rumen. Combine all the material into a glass or plastic container and submit frozen to the laboratory.

Monogastrics
Submit the entire stomach, tied-off at both ends, or about eight ounces of content in a glass or plastic container, frozen.

f. Whole Blood

Heparinized cool (do not freeze)
Prepared vacutainer tubes (green stoppers), heparinized, to hold 5-10 ml are ideal and can be carried in a diagnostic kit until needed.

g. Baits

Please sumit entire specimen suspected of having been treated with toxicant, i.e. whole piece of meat or hamburger. Avoid contamination with soil or other foreign material. Submit frozen sealed in glass or plastic containers.

h. Samples for Pesticides

Chlorinated hydrocarbons are solvent in fat stores; therefore, submit body fat and/or stomach contents. Please submit in glass or polyethylene containers. Ten to thirty grams of fat or stomach content is required. Whole milk can be used--submit at least one quart. Skimmed milk is of no value.

Carbamates and organophosphates require similar samples, but this laboratory will have to refer these cases to other laboratories for the present time. Please call on these cases in order to facilitate transfer.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Cat	15
Cattle	12
Chicken	2
Dog	3
Fetus:	
Bovine	11
Equine	2
Porcine	1
Horse	3
Mouse	2
Raccoon	1
Skunk	6
Swine	6
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	64

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	7	1,492	15	1,514
Bluetongue CF	"		412	16	428
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF	"	4	77		81
Brucella abortus agglutination	"	242	51,705	439	52,386
" " " ..(card - field & market)	"		11		11
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		2		2
" " "	Goat		6		6
" " "	Horse		3		3
" " "	Swine	1	20		21
" " "	"		27		27
Brucella canis agglutination	Dog		2		2
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream		93		93
*Equine Infectious Anemia(AGID)	Horse	1	95		96
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) CF	Cattle		88		88
Leptospira autumnalis MA	"	4	253		257
" " "	Horse	2	5		7
" " "	Swine	1	5		6
Leptospira canicola MA	Cattle		257		257
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Swine		6		6
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Cattle		257		257
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Swine		6		6
Leptospira hardjo MA	Cattle	22	235		257
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Swine		6		6
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Cattle	3	254		257
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Swine		6		6
Leptospira pomona MA	Cattle	39	218		257
" " "	Horse	2	5		7
" " "	Swine		6		6
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Cattle	8	249		257
" " "	Horse		7		7
" " "	Swine		6		6
Parainfluenza3 (PI_3) HA	Cattle		29		29
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		336	55,871	470	56,677

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
DECEMBER, 1975

81 Veterinarians Reporting..... 38 Counties Reporting..... 37 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CATTLE:													
Actinobacillosis.....		8	2				2						
Actinomycosis.....	4		67					3					
Anaplasmosis.....													
Arthritis.....			2										
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.						1							
Blackleg.....										1			
Cancer eye.....	13	9	71	4			3	4					
Coccidiosis.....		75	300	1	3			8		3	60	33	47
Foot-rot.....			3								13	12	
Helminthiasis.....						15							230
Infectious keratitis.....			5										
Leptospirosis.....		4	3	5									
Listeriosis.....			1										
Malignant edema.....													
Pulmonary emphysema.....						3							
Respiratory Disease.....		120	4					1				87	
Rhinotracheitis.....		30				90				8	95		7
Ringworm.....			2										
Polio.....													
Thromboembolic Meningocephalitis.....													
Urolithiasis.....		4	20		2			28		10	20		
Virus diarrhea.....										2			
SHEEP:													
Contagious ecthyma.....													
Enterotoxemia.....													
Helminthiasis.....													
REO.....						2							
SWINE:													
Erysipelas.....						1							
Salmonella.....													
Swine dysentery.....													
HORSES:													
Encephalomyelitis.....						2							
Influenza.....	1					10							18
Leptospirosis.....							1						
Strangles.....		4				5	20		1				18
DOGS:													
Distemper.....	27	19	2	2	2	4	7			6	1	7	1
Infectious hepatitis.....							1					2	
Leptospirosis.....	1					1							
Sarcopic Mange.....													

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES											
	16	18	19	20	22	24	26	27	29	30	33	36
CATTLE:												
Actinobacillosis		11										
Actinomycosis												
Anaplasmosis						2						
Arthritis												
Bacillary hemoglobinuria												
Blackleg												
Cancer eye		5		12				4	15		8	
Coccidiosis		52	77	500		36	120	130	252			12
Foot-rot												
Helminthiasis				4		100			15			
Infectious keratitis												
Leptospirosis		1						20				
Listeriosis												
Malignant edema		1										
Pulmonary emphysema								5				
Respiratory Disease		260			1	93		412				2
Rhinotracheitis				1				14				
Ringworm												
Polio												
Thromboembolic Meningocephalitis		3										
Urolithiasis	15	6	11			14	2	114	102		47	6
Virus diarrhea								15			10	
SHEEP:												
Contagious ecthyma								1				
Enterotoxemia								6				
Helminthiasis								200				
REO												
SWINE:												
Erysipelas												
Salmonella								7				
Swine dysentery				1				2				
HORSES:												
Encephalomyelitis												
Influenza		1						2				
Leptospirosis												
Strangles		1						3	16			
DOGS:												
Distemper		8	1	6		1		7		13		
Infectious hepatitis												
Leptospirosis												
Sarcopic Mange												

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES											
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	47	49	51	52	53
CATTLE:												
Actinobacillosis												
Actinomycosis		1										
Anaplasmosis											10	
Arthritis												
Bacillary hemoglobinuria									1			
Blackleg												
Cancer eye												
Coccidiosis		3		75			105	500		10		6
Foot-rot												
Helminthiasis		8										
Infectious keratitis												
Leptospirosis												
Listeriosis												
Malignant edema											1	
Pulmonary emphysema												
Respiratory Disease			200	2			53		50			37
Rhinotracheitis				16								
Ringworm												
Polio											3	
Thromboembolic Meningocephalitis												
Urolithiasis		8		25	7	1	35	6	3	1	5	
Virus diarrhea								1500	2			
SHEEP:												
Contagious ecthyma												
Enterotoxemia												
Helminthiasis												
REO												
SWINE:												
Erysipelas							6					
Salmonella												
Swine dysentery				5								
HORSES:												
Encephalomyelitis												
Influenza								1				
Leptospirosis												
Strangles		1					4	1				
DOGS:												
Distemper	1	2		3			4		2			
Infectious hepatitis												
Leptospirosis									2			
Sarcopic Mange												

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
CATTLE:	56		
Actinobacillosis		23	8
Actinomycosis		75	41
Anaplasmosis		12	2
Arthritis		2	2
Bacillary hemoglobinuria		2	2
Blackleg		1	1
Cancer eye		148	61
Coccidiosis		2412	123
Foot-rot		28	5
Helminthiasis		372	23
Infectious keratitis		5	2
Leptospirosis		33	6
Listeriosis		1	1
Malignant edema		2	2
Pulmonary emphysema		8	6
Respiratory Disease	2	1324	71
Rhinotracheitis		261	19
Ringworm		2	2
Polio		3	2
Thromboembolic Meningocephalitis		3	2
Urolithiasis		492	249
Virus diarrhea		1529	8
SHEEP:			
Contagious ecthyma		1	1
Enterotoxemia		6	3
Helminthiasis		200	1
REO		2	1
SWINE:			
Erysipelas		7	2
Salmonella		7	3
Swine dysentery		8	4
HORSES:			
Encephalomyelitis		2	2
Influenza		33	13
Leptospirosis		1	1
Strangles		74	33
DOGS:			
Distemper	2	128	120
Infectious hepatitis	4	7	7
Leptospirosis		4	4
Sarcopic Mange		1	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS		7219	832

A new list of Montana Deputy State Veterinarians is attached for your review and use. IS YOUR NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER CORRECT? If not, please notify Jeanie Greenfield, Department of Livestock, Capitol Station, Helena, MT 59601, Telephone Number 449-2043.

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE
#ABY, E. S.	Box 971	Glendive	59330	365-3475
ALDERINK,F. J.		Hot Springs	59845	741-2576
ALEXANDER, John R.	Box 426, McLeod Route	Big Timber	59011	932-3345
xANDERSON, Charles K.	Vet. Res. Lab., MSU	Bozeman	59715	994-4705
ANDERSON, Judith M.	2930 N. Montana	Helena	59601	442-6450
ANZICK, Melvyn.	1104 E. Park	Livingston	59047	222-3011
ARTHUR, Orley.	Box 67	Roundup	59072	323-2287
BABER, Joe K.	Box 121	Miles City	59301	232-4674
BAILEY, James H.	Box 1665	Great Falls	59401	453-1629
BARKEMEYER, Arla N.	615 N. 7th	Bozeman	59715	587-5518
BASE VETERINARIAN	Malstrom A.F.B.	Great Falls	59402	731-3065
BAXTER, Roger	Box 712	Chinook	59523	357-2544
BELL, Robert R.	Box 190	Culbertson	59218	787-6682
BEUG, John A.	Route 1, Box 1	Red Lodge	59068	446-2815
BISBEE, David N.	A & B Veterinary Service	Vaughn	59487	965-3232
BISSONETTE, Paul H.	Rural Route 1 North	Deer Lodge	59722	846-1925
BLAKEMORE, Gary L.	Box 827	Lewistown	59457	538-5660
=BLAWATSKY, Vladimir	625 - 9th Avenue	Havre	59501	265-7736
BOLAND, E. Wayne	50 Moore Lane	Billings	59101	252-4159
BRISTOL, David F.	Glacier Veterinary Clinic	Columbia Falls	59912	892-4319
BROGGER, J. N.	920 S. W. Higgins	Missoula	59801	543-7723
#BROPHY, R. J.	Route 2, Box 2073	Hamilton	59840	363-1123
*BROSZ, H. A.	Route 1, Box 288-15	Miles City	59301	232-0756
BRUCHEZ, K. J.	Box 176	Hobson	59452	423-5555
BUELKE, Donald L.	Route 1, Box 117-C	Victor	59875	642-3471
BURGMAIER, Robert C.	Route 1	Power	59468	467-2946
BURLEIGH, G. Ward	Heath Route	Lewistown	59457	538-9712
BURRITT, K. R.	3240 Harrison Avenue	Butte	59701	494-3630
CARLSON, Thomas H.	Drawer K	Twin Bridges	59754	684-5284
CASS, Larry D.	Route 1, Box 202A	Laurel	59044	698-8977
CASSEL, Gary C.	Box 177	Cut Bank	59427	938-4111
CASSEL, Steven D.	1104 E. Park	Livingston	59047	222-3011
xCATLIN, Jack E.	Vet. Res. Lab., MSU	Bozeman	59715	994-4705
#CLINE, E. R.	Box 821	Lewistown	59457	538-3663
COLMEY, D.G.	Box 521	Livingston	59047	222-1700
COLTON, E. F.	Box 206	Kalispell	59901	756-6695
#CONNELL, M. R.	Glasgow Veterinary Clinic	Glasgow	59230	228-9313
COOK, Gary L.	Box 1111	Bozeman	59715	587-4275
*COOPER, Earl	1509 River Road	Missoula	59801	542-0143
COPE, Robert E.	Arrowhead Veterinary Clinic	Bowman, ND	58623	(701)523-5600
CORNELIUS, R. L.	Box 494	Baker	59313	778-3532
COWEN, R. L.	112 South 18th Street	Billings	59101	245-6447
CROSSLEY, R. J.	1605 Stephens	Missoula	59801	543-4641
CURTIS, John J.	Drawer O	Malta	59538	654-1794
DAVIS, E. G.	316 Central Avenue West	Great Falls	59401	761-7055
xDIERKS, Richard E.	Vet. Res. Lab., MSU	Bozeman	59715	994-4705
DISNEY, Harry.	Box 477	Ronan	59864	676-4251
DORAN, M. P.	Box 1665	Great Falls	59401	453-1629
#DOUGLAS, Duane M.	Box 703	Sidney	59270	482-1413
DUKES, Penelope S.	50 Moore Lane	Billings	59101	252-4159
#DYEKMAN, I. J.	Box 971	Glendive	59330	365-3475
ELLIS, Marvin L.	A & B Veterinary Service	Vaughn	59487	965-3232
EMOND, Boyd.	Route 1, Box 117-C	Victor	59875	642-3471
ENEBO, Harold O.	518 South 1st. Street	Hamilton	59840	363-5390
ERFLE, Roger D.	Box 1703	Billings	59103	245-4847

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE
ERICKSON, L. A.	2500 Harrison Avenue	Butte	59701	792-0550
FANELLI, H. H.	414 W. Montana	Lewistown	59457	538-3258
FELSTEAD, Gary W.	Box 1309	Great Falls	59401	761-7055
*FERLICKA, Donald P.	Department of Livestock	Helena	59601	449-2043
+FERRELL, James M.	Route 3	Billings	59101	373-5965
xFORD, Grover H.	Diag. Lab., Box 997	Bozeman	59715	586-5952
FORSBERG, John W.	Box 248	Forsyth	59327	356-7564
FRAZER, J. W.	Box 771	Polson	59860	883-5623
FURGESON, H. E.	Box 141	Anaconda	59711	797-3707
#GATES, S.D.	Box 821	Lewistown	59457	538-3663
GEE, J. E.	Box 309	Stanford	59479	566-2687
+GERNER, Charles	Box 109	Sweetgrass	59484	335-2142
GERNER, K. A.	R. R. 2, Box 112	Stevensville	59870	642-3247
GLOSSER, J. W.	Department of Livestock	Helena	59601	449-2043
GOODEL, H. C.	803 - 3rd Street N. W.	Great Falls	59401	452-8402
GOULD, Ernest E.	Box 146	Absarokee	59001	328-3041
#GUSTAFSON, R. W.	307 North Main	Conrad	59425	278-3236
HAALAND, Michael J.	441 Shiloh Road	Billings	59102	656-1910
%HADLOW, W. J.	908 South 3rd	Hamilton	59840	363-3211
=HAIRSTON, Henry C.	Federal Bldg. Room 303 400 N. Main Street	Butte	59701	723-6561
HALL, Terry L.	Box 971	Glendive	59330	365-3130
HALVER, Glenn C.	Department of Livestock	Helena	59601	449-2043
HAMMILL, Gary D.	Box 14	Kalispell	59901	752-3530
HAN, Allen L.	Box 886	Inverness	59530	758-3336
HANICH, H. B.	920 S. W. Higgins	Missoula	59801	543-7723
HANIFY, Maurice M.	W. Highway 212	Belle Fourch,S.D.	57717	(605)892-4242
HATFIELD, Patrick D.	Route 1, Box 3AA	Stevensville	59870	777-5155
HAWKINS, W. W., Jr.	Box 1253	Dillon	59725	683-2385
HAYES, Arthur F.	Box 152	Birney	59012	984-2576
HEATON, A. G.	Rural Route 1 North	Deer Lodge	59722	846-1925
HENKE, Donald N.	Box 1179	Anaconda	59711	563-2440
HERIGSTAD, Rawlin R.	R. R. 2, Box 74	Savage	59262	776-2281
HERREN, R. F.	441 Shiloh Road	Billings	59102	656-1910
HITCH, J. M.	Box MM	Malta	59538	654-2710
+HOLCOMB, Paul N.	Route 1	Bozeman	59715	388-6320
HOLLOWAY, H. K.	Box 274	Harlowton	59036	632-4371
HOLMES, W. D.	Box 631	Harlowton	59036	632-5548
HOPSON, H. A.	Box 302	Wolf Point	59201	653-1821
HORAN, James A.	1110 Main	Billings	59101	245-6131
HOSKING, Frederick P.	Box 218	Dayton, WY	82836	(307)655-2369
+HOULE, Frank H.	Department of Livestock	Helena	59601	449-2043
HOVERSLAND, Leroy	Box 771	Polson	59860	883-5623
#HRYCKIW, W.	Box 104	Havre	59501	265-2122
xHUBBELL, Beckwith, Jr.	Diag. Lab., Box 997	Bozeman	59715	586-5952
HURRY, J. J.	1144 Lake Elmo Drive	Billings	59101	252-3793
=HUTCHINSON, Morton D.	1509 Janie Street	Billings	59101	248-7411
JAMES, D. O.	Box 76	Circle	59215	485-2610
JELLUM, G. A.	Box 926	Chinook	59523	357-2850
JENSEN, Leonard J.	Box 218	Pinedale, WY	82941	(307)367-4474
JOHNSON, C. L.	Box 216	Cut Bank	59427	938-4082
JOHNSON, R. D.	50 Moore Lane	Billings	59101	252-4159
JORDEN, Edward E.	Box 2905	Great Falls	59403	761-8282
JOURDAN, R.	1321 Airport Road	Billings	59101	245-4772
KANE, R. E.	630 Sunnyside Avenue	Plentywood	59254	765-1760

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE
KAUK, Richard G.	Box 194	Brady	59416	753-2240
#KELLER, Loran W.	307 North Main	Conrad	59425	278-3236
KEYSER, R. C.	Box 546	Ronan	59864	676-4251
KIMBALL, William A.	Box 455	Big Fork	59911	837-6665
KINER, Harry C.	1210 - 12th Street West	Billings	59101	252-0525
KNORR, G. E.	Box 1253	Dillon	59725	683-2385
KOPEC, John D.	Department of Livestock	Helena	59601	449-2043
LAFRANCE, R. F.	Box 447	Hardin	59034	665-2233
+LAMBERT, J. A.	Box 579	Wolf Point	59201	653-2829
LAZAREWICZ, Alfons		Seeley Lake	59868	
LEACH, C. R.	Box 189	Miles City	59301	232-2559
LEE, KENNETH C.	Daniels Veterinary Clinic	Scobey	59263	487-2862
LEE, Robert P.	Double Arrow Vet. Clinic	Choteau	59422	466-2152
LEEDS, John H.	Box 282	Belt	59412	277-3542
LESLIE, Hugh A.		Ennis	59729	682-4283
LEWIS, Alan L.	Glasgow Veterinary Clinic	Glasgow	59230	228-9313
LIEN, Raymond G.	Route 1	Belgrade	59714	388-4272
LOESCHER, James L.	1301 Cedar	Helena	59601	442-3160
LOTT, Robert C.	Box 98	Twin Bridges	59754	684-5513
LOVEGREN, Greg S.	2605 W. Main	Bozeman	59715	587-4458
LUEHRS, Roger D.	2605 W. Main	Bozeman	59715	587-4458
MADSEN, Rodney M.	Box 6	Broadview	59015	667-4450
MARBUT, Reed	Grant Creek Road	Missoula	59801	728-2122
MARRINAN, Michael T.	Box 158	Ronan	59864	676-4251
MARTIN, Wayne H.	316 Central Avenue West	Great Falls	59401	761-7055
MC CLEARY, J. D.	Box 506	Hardin	59034	665-2405
MC CORMICK, Jerry	Box 421	Billings	59103	259-9787
MC FARLAND, W. D.	Box 82	Fort Benton	59442	622-3732
MC GREGOR, Douglas	2906 Grand Avenue	Billings	59102	656-8021
=MC ILHATTAN, John A.	Route 2, Box 351	Bozeman	59715	587-2476
MC NEW, H. K.	Box 887	Sidney	59270	482-3803
MEIWALD, Frank W.	1016 - 17th Street	Havre	59501	265-4514
METCALF, Fred L.	Box 449	Drummond	59832	288-3671
MICHAEL, Harry A.	Box 126	Worden	59088	967-3600
MIKKELSEN, Cameron	Box 847	Beach, ND	58621	(701)872-4158
=MISER, Robert J.	115 W. Grant	Bozeman	59715	587-8746
MOORE, D. W.	Route 2, Box 2073	Hamilton	59840	363-1123
MOORMAN, J. C.	307 North Main	Conrad	59425	278-3236
MOXEY, L. T.	1494 Gladstone	Sheridan, WY	82801	(307)672-5668
MURRAY, James O.	Shields Route	Livingston	59047	222-3700
MYERS, R. P.	Route 1	Belgrade	59714	388-4272
=NASH, Carl F.	729 Avenue B	Billings	59102	252-7456
NELSON, N. W.	Box 1253	Dillon	59725	683-2385
NEWBERRY, H. W. C.	1465 Highway 2 East	Kalispell	59901	756-6766
#NEWCOMB, B. F.	4217 - 2nd Avenue North	Great Falls	59401	453-2264
NEWHALL, J. H.	Route 2, Box 200	Bozeman	59715	587-0218
NORDELL, H. L.		Geyser	59447	735-2584
OPALKA, John D.	2442 West Central Avenue	Missoula	59801	721-1200
ORR, Conrad O.	3701 Hiway 93	Missoula	59801	728-1110
PAINTER, R. D.	2930 N. Montana Avenue	Helena	59601	442-6450
PAJAS, Anthony J.	Route 3, Box 1249	Libby	59923	293-7410
*PATTERSON, N. D.	Box 159	Lewistown	59457	538-5380
PATTON, B. P.	7th Street & 1st South	Cascade	59421	468-2207
PEARSON, K. C.	344 - 1st Avenue West	Kalispell	59901	752-1933
PEARSON, Thomas W.	5000 Green Meadow Drive	Helena	59601	458-5666

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE
PEEBLES, John D.	A & B Veterinary Service	Vaughn	59487	965-3232
PETERSEN, John F.	Box 2905	Great Falls	59402	761-8282
=PRENDERGAST, Walter	3440 - 4th Avenue South	Great Falls	59401	453-0189
+PRIBANIC, H. Grant	Route 3, Box 55F	Bozeman	59715	586-6892
PRUYN, Earl M.	1515 Livingston Avenue	Missoula	59801	549-6139
PRUYN, Minott E.	1515 Livingston Avenue	Missoula	59801	549-6139
xQUINN, William J.	Diag. Lab., Box 997	Bozeman	59715	586-5952
RAGLAND, Dick	Route 1, Box 194	Hardin	59034	665-1899
RAISBECK, Merl F.	P. O. Box 2862	Missoula	59801	728-1110
RANDALL, Ray W.	Box 540	Bridger	59014	662-3330
REA, Jack	Box 527	Three Forks	59752	285-3225
READ, R. D.	Box 158	Ronan	59864	676-4251
REINART, Donald W.	Box 926	Chinook	59523	357-2850
RHYAN, Jack C.	5100 - 9th Avenue South	Great Falls	59405	761-8183
RHYNEER, Perry	Route 1, Box 109	Townsend	59644	266-5539
+RIDGE, W. H.	312 -6th St. North, Apt.35.	Great Falls	59401	453-6675
RIEK, H. Gilbert	Box 948	Sidney	59270	482-3107
RIPPKE, Neil E.	Glasgow Veterinary Clinic	Glasgow	59230	228-9313
#ROBERTSON, G. D.	Box 1111	Bozeman	59715	587-4275
ROGERS, William A.	5100 - 9th Avenue South	Great Falls	59401	761-8183
ROSS, Herman	Box 875	Kalispell	59901	755-6020
ROWE, Douglas J.	Box 848	Baker	59313	778-3327
SAFFORD, J. W.	Windward Cove	Dayton	59914	849-5447
SAGER, Robert	Box 703	Sidney	59270	482-1413
SAHARA, R. J.	Box 44	Sheridan, WY	82801	(307)672-5533
SALBADOR, Gus W.	533 South 24th Street West.	Billings	59102	656-6320
SCHARA, Mardell	52 Columbia Gardens	Butte	59701	792-6464
SCHENDEL, William N.	Box 476	White Sul. Sprs.	59645	547-3857
#SCHMIDT, Fred R.	Box 494	Billings	59103	245-6447
SCHMITT, John B.	Route 4, Box 33	Bozeman	59715	587-3446
SCHOTT, Dale J.		Belt	59412	277-3542
SCOTT, James A.	Box 1665	Great Falls	59401	453-1629
=SEAMON, George	Route 1	Silesia	59080	962-3337
SEEKINS, Kirk A.	2930 North Montana Avenue	Helena	59601	442-6450
#SHAFFNER, Don K.	Box 1253	Dillon	59725	683-2385
#SHEETS, G. H., Jr.	Box 189	Miles City	59301	232-2559
SIROKY, Clarence J.	1120 Missouri Avenue	Butte	59701	723-8071
=SKROMS, Valdis	2129 Lyman Avenue	Billings	59102	248-7411
SLACK, Howard	1929 E. 6th Avenue	Helena	59601	442-9238
#SLOBOJAN, G. T.	Box 206	Kalispell	59901	756-6695
SMILEY, Paul	Route 1A, Box 26	Columbia Falls	59912	892-5385
#SMITH, E. K.	Route 1, 3745 Harrison	Butte	59701	494-3656
SMITH, Raymond C.	Route 1, Box 220	Sheridan, WY	82801	(307)655-2369
SMITH, Richard L.	Box 189	Miles City	59301	232-2559
SMITH, Sherman J.	Box 1111	Bozeman	59715	587-4275
=SPEAR, Vernon D.	706 Polaris Way	Missoula	59801	728-2187
=STAHL, E. W.	Route 2, Mullan Road West	Missoula	59801	543-5354
STAUDT, Arthur E.	Star Route	Columbus	59019	322-5924
=STEVENS, Earl H.	Box 779	Dillon	59725	683-4832
STEVENS, Michael K.	441 Shilo Road	Billings	59102	656-1910
STODDARD, A. L.		Broadus	59317	436-2563
#STODDARD, J. L.	Box 848	Baker	59313	778-3327
%STOENNER, H. G.	1102 South 2nd Street	Hamilton	59840	363-3211
STOKKE, H. A.	Box 248	Forsyth	59327	356-7564

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP CODE	TELEPHONE
STONEBERG, Rose.....	Limestone Route.....	Nye.....	59061.....	328-3041
SWARTZ, Stanley.....	3701 Highway 93 South.....	Missoula.....	59801.....	728-1110
SYVRUD, Robert S.....	Box 771.....	Polson.....	59860.....	883-5623
TAYLOR, Stanley E.....	Route 2.....	Stevensville....	59870.....	777-5541
THURSTON, Donald R.....	Box 907.....	Belle Fouche,SD .	57717..(605)	892-2844
TIDBALL, William.....	Box 803.....	Beach, ND.....	58621..(701)	872-4158
TOLMAN, Donald G.....	Route 1, Box 62.....	Dillon.....	59725.....	
TOMLINSON, Michael J.....	Stillwater Veterinary Clinic	Whitefish.....	59937.....	862-2525
TOOKE, James G.....	Box 211.....	Ekalaka.....	59324.....	775-2563
TURCOTTE, R. L.....	Route 1, Box 238.....	Laurel.....	59044.....	698-6722
UTLEY, G. L.....	.....	Twin Bridges....	59754.....	684-5514
VAN DER HAGEN, D.D.....	Box 659.....	Big Timber.....	59011.....	932-2116
VAN ZANDT, D. L.....	Box 447.....	Hardin.....	59034.....	665-2233
VESCOVI, Joseph E.....	Box 33.....	Roundup.....	59072.....	323-1585
WALTON, Robert D.....	Box 471.....	Williston, ND...	58801..(701)	572-9271
#WARD, Jack.....	Route 2, Box 2073.....	Hamilton.....	59840.....	363-1123
WEINANDY, D. A.....	.....	Jordan.....	59337.....	
=WERRING, Dean W.....	Grandview Trailer Court Avenue C., Lot 50.....	Great Falls.....	59405.....	452-8877
WHEELER, Donald O.....	2500 Harrison Avenue.....	Butte.....	59701.....	792-0550
WILLIAMS, Thomas M.....	Box 1253.....	Dillon.....	59725.....	683-2385
=WILLIS, F. Smith.....	Box 205.....	Kalispell.....	59901.....	756-6675
WILSON, John A.....	336 North Jefferson.....	Sheridan, WY....	82801..(307)	674-4262
WOERNER, D. E.....	Route 1, Box 202A.....	Laurel.....	59044.....	698-8977
=WOHLIN, W. A.....	3113 Beech Avenue.....	Billings.....	59102.....	656-3680
WOODGER, Blair.....	Box 166.....	Cheney, WA.....	99004.....	
YOUNG, M. M.....	1230 Euclid.....	Helena.....	59601.....	442-0980
#ZANCANELLA, A. T.....	Box 1703.....	Billings.....	59103.....	245-4847

Note:

\# - Market Veterinarians
* - District Deputy State Veterinarians
\+ - Veterinary Medical Officers, USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services
= - Federal Veterinarians, USDA, APHIS, Meat & Poultry Inspection Program
% - U. S. Public Health Service, Rocky Mountain Laboratory
x - Marsh Laboratory, Montana State University, Bozeman

ARKANSAS - BRUCELLOSIS REGULATION CHANGE-Effective October 2, 1976

All breeding cattle 12 months of age and over including bred heifers must be tested and negative within 90-days prior to entry, must be tested again at owners expense between the 39th and 45th day after arrival.

Exceptions: Slaughter and "S" branded cattle, members of Certified Brucellosis Free Herd, non-pregnant vaccinated beef heifers under 24 months of age or dairy breeds under 20 months of age.

CALIFORNIA-REVISED BRUCELLOSIS REGULATIONS-Effective January 25,1976

Dairy Cattle: Dairy females entering California must have (1) a prior permit and health certificate, (2) vaccination tattoo and a negative 30-day blood test, (3) a retest at destination in 30-60 days. Exempt from test are calves under 2 months of age, exhibition cattle and official vaccinates under 20 months of age.

Beef Cattle: Beef type females must have a negative test within previous 30 days. Exempt are official vaccinates under 24 months of age, dry lot feeder heifers under 18 months of age,heifer calves under 6 months of age and slaughter animals.

MISSOURI-CHANGE IN AGE-COGGINS TEST-Effective January 1, 1976

Negative Coggins test within 12 months of entry (not 6 months as previously required). Suckling foals are exempt.

WYOMING - COGGINS TEST ON HORSES - Effective February 1, 1976

All equidae entering Wyoming must be accompanied by a Health Certificate showing them to be negative to the AGID (Coggins) test for EIA within 12 months prior to entry. Suckling foals accompanying negative dams and slaughter horses are exempt. Approved laboratory date of official results must be shown on the health certificate.

THE MAIL DOES NOT GO

Our laboratory staff finds to their disgust that they get many completed laboratory form mail pieces back because of insufficient address.

Destination Post Office people are, at their discretion, sending back to our laboratory those open face envelopes when they consider the address to be insufficient. They stamp them "Insufficient Address" if they feel the street number, route and/or box number or zip code are absent or lacking and not deliverable without special consideration.

PLEASE, please make more certain that the owners complete address is placed on the SV-43 laboratory forms and the 2-A serology forms. The most recent postage increase on letters and specimen cartons is quite enough without paying twice or three times for delivery service.

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Jan 1976

STATE DOCUMENTS
JAN 22 1976

ARCHIVED WITH PERIODICALS

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

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R. BARTHELMESS ..... MILES CITY
R. L. DESCHAMPS, JR ..... RONAN
E. C. DONALDSON ..... HELENA
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G. C. HALVER, D.V.M.

ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - JANUARY, 1976

The Staff in the Helena Office and the Diagnostic Laboratory at Bozeman wishes each of you a most

HAPPY & PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR

THE BRUCELLOSIS SITUATION IN MONTANA 1975

Brucellosis was recognized early in 1975 as a serious cattle and public health problem due to a resurgence of the disease. The year opened with only 27 herds under quarantine as brucellosis infected and peaked in September with 62 quarantined herds listed. The year closed with 50 herds quarantined as brucellosis infected on December 31, 1975 during that year a total of 67 new herds had been added while others were being released.

In 1975 there were 4 human cases of brucellosis in Montana people, the third consecutive year in which 4 people have been diagnosed as brucellosis victims. The most recent victim is a 18 year old boy working on the family ranch where a large brucellosis infected herd was identified.

The Board of Livestock adopted new rules pertaining to required tests on change of ownerships in cattle in markets and in the county. That rule and others became effective November 4, 1975 and as a result, 42,619 cattle have been tested in those 2 areas of exchange. This total testing, not including those destined for slaughter, has been responsible for detection of 10 reactors in 8 herds, none of which to date have been herds from which slaughter(MCI) reactors have been reported.

There have been more lots (840) and cattle (23,684) tested in country trades than in the markets where 18,935 head were tested in 964 lots. This presumably demonstrates the fact that most cows and bulls consigned into the market in this year of unusually heavy marketing of these classes of cattle have been going to slaughter destinations.

At this point in experience, it appears the summer resurgences of brucellosis in herds was an index of infection and not a foreboding signal of much higher undisclosed incidence. The safeguards built into the change of ownership test requirements will in the approaching season of brood cows sales, serve its best intent in preventing the sale of diseased animals to the unsuspecting owners of a clean herd.

RABIES CASES REACH NEW HIGH IN MONTANA

In the calendar year of 1975 there was diagnosed more cases of rabies than any previous year in the history of Montana. A total of 167 positives were found by two Montana diagnostic laboratories. Diagnosed cases by species of animals included: skunk 148, raccoon 3, bat 6, cat 6, bovine 2 and dog 2.

There are now 22 counties of the 56 in Montana that must be considered endemic for skunk rabies. Liberty, Fergus and Chouteau counties were added in 1975. A rabies positive cat was found in each of Sanders and Gallatin counties and on local limited skunk population surveillance, these cases could not be determined to be skunk exposed.

A total of 22 persons were caused to take the anti-rabies treatment for having been exposed to rabid animals. There were 14 considered seriously exposed by cats, 8 in one family group with out-of-state visitors. Five people were exposed by a 4 weeks old calf, two by the single case of canine rabies and one rancher that was attacked by a rabid skunk.

The large increase in rabid skunks to 148 from the total in 1974 of 34 is in part attributable to a limited field study made in several counties. An effort was made to determine how many skunks on a single premises might become positive within a period after the initial diagnosis out of that total population taken by toxic bait placement. Other field studies have been conducted to further support the application to E.P.A. for registration of strychnine alkaloid for Montana use. At this time, only Montana and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) of Atlanta, Georgia, the latter as a "friend of federal agencies" had made application for strychnine use for skunk rabies control.

VETERINARY ACCREDITATION AND DEPUTY STATE VETERINARY STATUS

The following article appeared in the Illinois Department of Agriculture "Ag Scene" November 1975 Vol. 111 #5.

"Veterinary Accreditation

> We have been advised that Dr. John P. Trimble, Route 1, Robinson, Illinois 62454, voluntarily agreed to the suspension of his veterinary accreditation for the 12-month period, October 21, 1975-October 21, 1976. The order suspending the respondent's accrediation was issued by officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture after it was established that he had violated standards for accredited veterinarians, including the issuance of official health certificates without first examining the livestock involved."

Here in Montana, we people responsible for the regulatory animal health pursuits keep receiving reports of our veterinarians delivering completed health certificates to truckers or buyers without having seen the animals described. Surely, each deputized and accredited veterinarian in Montana is cognizant that he cannot complete and sign an official health certiciate legally or with credibility unless he has inspected those animals on the ground in good light. Deviations from such procedures with rare exception are not acceptable to the ethical practitioner or to this Department. We will not, and you, the colleague or rancher should not condone less than astute inspections. Keep the procedures professional or invite a nice long vacation as has been arranged in Illinois. The Department of Livestock is preparing to investigate not only livestock thefts,import violations and mutilations, but violations of brand and health inspection procedures also.

"BRUCELLOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1974

In 1974, 35 states and the District of Columbia reported 246 cases of human brucellosis to the Center for Disease Control. This is an increase of 78 cases over the 168 reported by 26 states in 1973 and is the largest number recorded since 1968. Five states--California, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, and Virginia--each reported more than 20 cases and together accounted for 50% of the 1974 total. Greatest increases in cases were reported by Illinois and Virginia (both 22), while Texas reported the greatest decrease (11).

Contact with infected swine continued to be the most common source of brucellosis. However, the greatest increase in cases occurred among livestock producers who had contact with infected cattle. Four cases of Brucella canis infection were attributed to contact with dogs.

As in the past, brucellosis predominately affected adult males; 195 (83%) of the 235 cases on which sex was given were in males; 193 (85%) of 227 cases were in persons between 20 and 60 years of age. This is the age span of the working force in the United States and is the population at greatest risk of acquiring brucellosis in the meat packing and livestock industries.

Six of the cases were recrudescent brucellosis that the patient contacted prior to 1973. In 1 case, brucellosis was a contributing cause of death."

Source: Center for Disease Control: Brucellosis Surveillance Annual Summary, 1974, issued November 1975.

NEW DEPUTY STATE VETERINARIANS

MC CORMICK, Jerry S..... Billings
RAISBECK, Merl F..... Missoula
HORAN, James A..... Billings
SAHARA, Roger J..... Sheridan, Wyoming
ENEBO, Harold O..... Hamilton
CARLSON, Thomas H..... Twin Bridges
BAILEY, James H..... Great Falls
HOVERSLAND, Leroy..... Kalispell

E. M. JONESCHILD, D.V.M. DIES (1908-1975)

Edward M. Joneschild, D.V.M., Washington State University '31 died suddenly at his home in Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 6, 1975. Dr. Joneschild was widely known in Montana for his 23 years service in the Diagnostic Laboratory at Helena. He had served U.S.D.A. from 1954 until retirement in 1974 in Nevada, South Dakota and Minnesota.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULES CHANGES

Included with this newsletter are two notices of proposed rule changes being considered by the Board of Livestock. The first concerns anaplasmosis and bluetongue testing for cattle imported into Montana. The proposed rule would affect Canadian cattle being imported into Montana. The second deals with the relaxation of some brucellosis test requirements. It would be appreciated if you would post the notices in your office so that others could review them.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1975

Total accessions processed for November were 218. These accessions are broken down by species as follows:

SPECIES	TOTAL
Bovine	92
Equine	17
Porcine	11
Feline	25
Canine	32
Avian	2
Wildlife	31
Other	8
TOTAL	218

November was a relatively quiet month. Nothing of unusual character, worthy of any lengthy discussion, was noted. We did process 23 cases of suspected rabies involving human exposure or contact. One feline was found positive, resulting in the quarantine of Gallatin County. An additional 39 subjects were examined as being "rabies suspects", but with no human exposure involved.

During November a total of 41,039 individual serum samples were processed through the virology and serology sections. This resulted in the following positive reactions:

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE
Anaplasmosis	Bovine	2
Bluetongue	Bovine	2
Brucellosis	Bovine	140
Equine Infectious Anemia	Equine	2
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis	Bovine	1
Leptospira autumnalis	Bovine	3
Leptospira autumnalis	Equine	1
Leptospira autumnalis	Swine	5
*Leptospira grippotyphosa	Bovine	1
Leptospira hardjo	Bovine	6
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia	Equine	2
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia	Swine	1
Leptospira pomona	Bovine	14
Leptospira pomona	Equine	1
Leptospira tarassovi	Bovine	2
TOTAL		183

*Micro-agglutination PCC test.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Bat	1
Cat	16
Cattle	4
Fetus:	
Bovine	5
Porcine	1
Fox	4
Mouse	2
Muskrat	2
Raccoon	3
Skunk	10
Swine	5
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	53

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Cattle	2	679	8	689
Bluetongue CF	"	2	346	3	351
Bovine Virus Diarrhead(BVD) CF	"		28		28
Brucella abortus agglutination	Bison		6		6
" " "	Cattle	140	38,121	215	38,476
" " " ..(seminal plasma)	"		9		9
" " "	Goat		7		7
" " "	Horse		2		2
" " "	Swine		2		2
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.)	"		25		25
Brucella canis agglutination	Dog		2		2
Equine Encephalomyelitis - Western	Horse		2		2
*Equine Infectious Anemia(AGID)	"	2	181		183
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) CF	Cattle	1	38		39
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	3	106		109
" " "	Horse	1	3		4
" " "	Swine	5	32		37
Leptospira canicola MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle		109		109
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Swine		37		37
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	1	108		109
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Swine		37		37
Leptospira hardjo MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	6	103		109
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Swine		37		37
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle		109		109
" " "	Horse	2	2		4
" " "	Swine	1	36		37

SEROLOGY REPORT - (Continued)

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Leptospira pomona MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	14	95		109
" " "	Horse	1	3		4
" " "	Swine		37		37
Leptospira tarassovi MA	Bison		1		1
" " "	Cattle	2	107		109
" " "	Horse		4		4
" " "	Swine		37		37
Parainfluenza$_3$ (PI_3) HA	Cattle		5		5
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS		183	40,474	226	40,883

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT
NOVEMBER, 1975

89 Veterinarians Reporting..... 31 Counties Reporting..... 34 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
CATTLE:												
Actinobacillosis		11	12									
Actinomycosis	14	8	149					4			5	
Anaplasmosis												
Arthritis			6									
Bacillary hemoglobinuria												3
Blackleg				3					2			7
Bovine Respiratory Disease				4	4						100	25
Cancer eye	23	13	142				4	1			11	
Clostridium sordellii												
Coccidiosis				11					12	200	55	1
Foot-rot			4	86								
Helminthiasis					20							157
Leptospirosis				1			1					
Mastitis			1									
Polioencepholomalacia												
Pulmonary emphysema									3			2
Rhinotracheitis												10
Ringworm			11									
Shipping fever								6				
Thromboembolic Meningocephalitis		2										
Urolithiasis								8	8	35		
Vibriosis										25	2	
Virus diarrhea						12						
SHEEP:												
Enterotoxemia												1
Foot-rot												
SWINE:												
Erysipelas												5
HORSES:												
Encephalomyelitis												
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis				1		2						
Influenza				4		1	2					2
Strangles				6								19
DOGS:												
Coccidiosis							1					
Distemper	8	16	15	23	4		11		1		4	7
Infectious hepatitis				1			3					
Leptospirosis												2

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES										
	18	19	20	21	24	27	29	30	34	36	38
CATTLE:											
Actinobacillosis				10							
Actinomycosis							1				
Anaplasmosis											
Arthritis	3									1	
Bacillary hemoglobinuria											
Blackleg											
Bovine Respiratory Disease	4	100	5	20	250						
Cancer eye	15			5							
Clostridium sordellii											
Coccidiosis	120		1		205		14			20	
Foot-rot											
Helminthiasis			1								
Leptospirosis											
Mastitis											
Polioencepholomalacia											
Pulmonary emphysema	12				2		4		18		2
Rhinotracheitis		24							100		
Ringworm											
Shipping fever	100										
Thromboembolic Meningocephalitis											
Urolithiasis	10	2	25		40		1	5		7	
Vibriosis					2						
Virus diarrhea									4		
SHEEP:											
Enterotoxemia											
Foot-rot									2		
SWINE:											
Erysipelas											
HORSES:											
Encephalomyelitis											
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis											
Influenza									20		
Strangles									8		
DOGS:											
Coccidiosis											
Distemper	2					3		9			5
Infectious hepatitis											
Leptospirosis											

DISEASES AND SPECIES	INDEX OF COUNTIES								TOTAL	TOTAL
CATTLE:	39	42	43	46	47	48	52	56	CASES	HERDS
Actinobacillosis	1								24	11
Actinomycosis	12				1				203	110
Anaplasmosis		1							2	2
Arthritis									6	5
Bacillary hemoglobinuria									7	7
Blackleg								1	13	9
Bovine Respiratory Disease	1	2	11	6			2		534	35
Cancer eye	14								228	76
Clostridium sordellii		1							1	1
Coccidiosis	2		2						643	42
Foot-rot									90	31
Helminthiasis	10								188	11
Leptospirosis									2	2
Mastitis									1	1
Polioencepholomalacia							1		1	1
Pulmonary emphysema		1							44	12
Rhinotracheitis									134	6
Ringworm									11	3
Shipping fever									106	18
Thromboembolic Meningocephalitis									2	1
Urolithiasis	18	10			3	24	2		198	100
Vibriosis									29	4
Virus diarrhea									16	3
SHEEP:										
Enterotoxemia									1	1
Foot-rot									2	1
SWINE:										
Erysipelas									5	1
HORSES:										
Encephalomyelitis		1							1	1
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis									3	2
Influenza					1				30	9
Strangles									33	10
DOGS:										
Coccidiosis									1	1
Distemper	2	2					1		113	107
Infectious hepatitis									4	4
Leptospirosis									2	2
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS									2703	631

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1	Silver Bow	20	Valley	39	Fallon
2	Cascade	21	Toole	40	Sweet Grass
3	Yellowstone	22	Big Horn	41	McCone
4	Missoula	23	Musselshell	42	Carter
5	Lewis & Clark	24	Blaine	43	Broadwater
6	Gallatin	25	Madison	44	Wheatland
7	Flathead	26	Pondera	45	Prairie
8	Fergus	27	Richland	46	Granite
9	Powder River	28	Powell	47	Meagher
10	Carbon	29	Rosebud	48	Liberty
11	Phillips	30	Deer Lodge	49	Park
12	Hill	31	Teton	50	Garfield
13	Ravalli	32	Stillwater	51	Jefferson
14	Custer	33	Treasure	52	Wibaux
15	Lake	34	Sheridan	53	Golden Valley
16	Dawson	35	Sanders	54	Mineral
17	Roosevelt	36	Judith Basin	55	Petroleum
18	Beaverhead	37	Daniels	56	Lincoln
19	Chouteau	38	Glacier		